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PRICE TWO CENTS

SCHOOLS COMMENCE IN EASTERN PART OF BAY STATE FOR 35,000

Opening in Majority of Cases
Is Marked by Increased
Enrolments and Additional
Educational Facilities

LYNN LEADS CITIES

Shoe City Has Approximate
Attendance of 13,000 Pup-
ils and Is Followed by
Everett, Malden, Wakefield

Public schools in several cities and towns throughout Greater Boston and the eastern part of Massachusetts opened today. The majority report increased enrolments. Many changes have been effected in the teaching staffs, particularly in the elementary schools. Extensive

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MOTOR BOAT PARADE ON RIVER BASIN TO BE NEARLY A MILE LONG

The illuminated parade of motor boats on the Charles river basin tonight will start at 7:45 o'clock from the Boston & Albany railroad bridge at Cottage Farms, in divisions of eight abreast, kept at 15 feet apart by ropes, stretching for nearly a mile. The line of the parade will take the boats beneath the Harvard and Cambridge bridges to the dam, where the turning will be made, the boats thence proceeding up the Cambridge side of the basin to a point between the two bridges, where the line will break up.

Nearly 100 boats of all classes will be decorated with hundreds of lights, flags and Japanese lanterns, and vocal music, the strains of mandolins, guitars and graphophones and other musical instru-

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MAYOR SENDS FOUR RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE CITY COUNCIL

Mayor Fitzgerald sent four recommendations to the city council today, one for the abandonment of the park rights to certain lands between Park street and Neponset avenue, Dorchester, for the purpose of continuing the sewerage system, the second for an order for \$30,000 to equip the ward 3 wardroom for bathing purposes, another for the adoption of an act creating a fund for the retirement of city employees and the fourth message for the adoption of a new ordinance defining the rights of street railways in Boston. This proposed new ordinance must be passed in order to legalize the merger of the Elevated and West End Railroads on the part of the city.

Louis K. Bourke, commissioner of public works, announced today that he expects to present to the city council this afternoon his plans for taking a portion of Spectacle Island in Boston Harbor as a location for the proposed municipal garbage plant.

The commissioner has the report of his engineers, who have been making a survey of the island for the past two weeks, and with an opinion from the law department on the legal phases of the transaction, he hopes to place the entire question up to the council for an immediate settlement.

Alabama Congressman Who Speaks in Maine's Prohibition Campaign



RICHMOND P. HOBSON

HEAVY MAINE VOTE MEANS A VICTORY, SAY PROHIBITIONISTS

PORTLAND, Me.—George W. Norton, secretary of the no-license movement, reports that a heavy vote has been cast up to an early hour this afternoon, and that he regards this as an advantage to their cause. He expressed the opinion that when the polls are closed there will be a majority of 10,000 to 15,000 votes in favor of retaining the prohibition clause in the constitution.

There is a large element of uncertainty because of the method pursued by the repeal leaders. Their campaign has been a still hunt, backed by an enormous fund. What this has accomplished the prohibition leaders say they are wholly unable to find out.

With continuous services in the

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GOVERNMENT AGENT IN BOSTON TO HELP CITY'S EXPORT TRADE

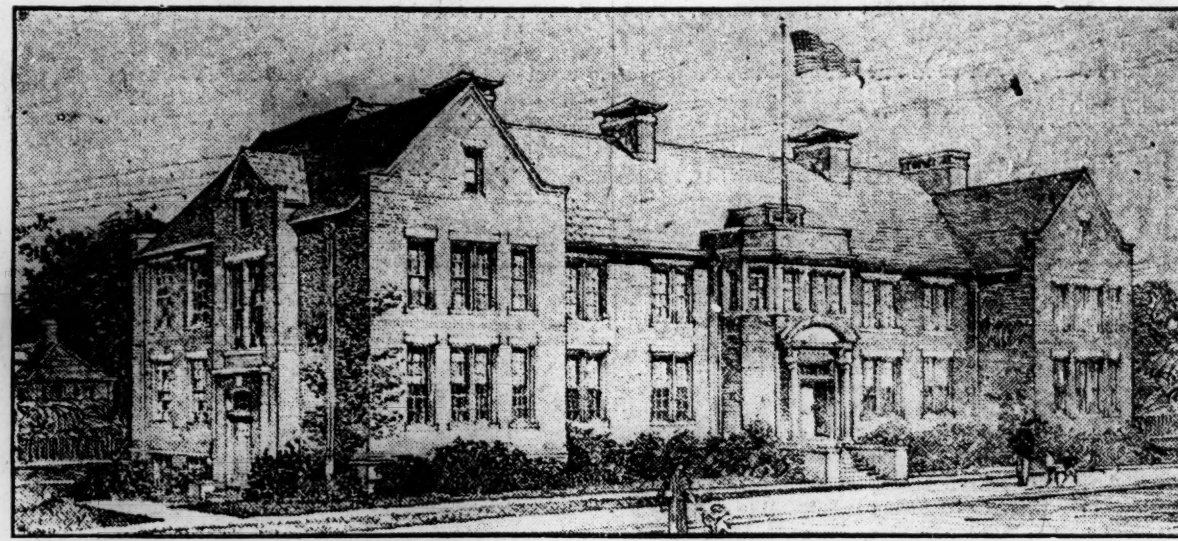
The department of commerce and labor at Washington has sent a commercial field agent here for the purpose of developing the export trade of Boston. The government representative is Edward A. Brand, who will visit the principal cities of the country and who already has visited the important export points in Maine, New Hampshire and the outlying districts of Massachusetts. The Boston Chamber of Commerce is cooperating with Mr. Brand and is introducing him to local manufacturers.

This educational movement on the part of the government to familiarize manufacturers with the great opportunities for extending their foreign trade is entirely new as far as sending a man to the field. Mr. Brand has been doing this work for about three months.

Mr. Brand has had successful meetings with the manufacturing interests of Worcester and he met with a hearty cooperation from the Board of Trade and business men generally.

His headquarters will be the Chamber of Commerce and the Hotel Westminster. He will be asked to meet manufacturers who export their goods to Europe and will supply much useful information. Mr. Brand said that great work is being done through the consuls of European and South American cities in increasing the export trade of the United States.

NEW DRISCOLL PRIMARY SCHOOL IN BROOKLINE



Modern building at Westbourne terrace, which will be opened in a few days

PEACE SOCIETIES BUSY IN BEHALF OF TREATIES

Opposition to the arbitration agreements with Great Britain and France is not to be left unchallenged by organizations working for unlimited arbitration with foreign nations. It is evident from the activity shown in New England peace circles.

Strong defense of the President's policy, and unequivocal support of the treaties in the form presented will mark the propaganda from now until the opening of Congress in December.

New England is the birthplace of the movement in America and a campaign is already under way asking signatures to petitions to be presented to the Senate and asking support for the treaties.

Regarding former President Roosevelt's attitude in the matter of excluding questions of "vital honor" from the agreements, members of peace societies are disinclined to believe that public opinion will uphold him in his views. The opinion prevails that President Taft's tour of the country will develop a strong sentiment in favor of the much discussed arbitration plan.

"Speaking personally in this matter," said Dr. James L. Tyron, secretary of the Massachusetts Peace Society, when asked for an opinion as to the cause for the opposition to the treaties, "I may say that the opposition is entirely unreasonable. The world has reached the stage where vital questions can be arbitrated with success. The Senate committee majority report favored an amendment to the treaties. Nothing less is wanted than the unlimited form in which the treaties were negotiated."

"Can you say what is likely to be the effect of Colonel Roosevelt's present stand?" was asked.

"If Mr. Roosevelt's purpose has been to provoke public discussion of the question," came the reply, "then I may say that there should be a direct benefit in having the issue ventilated thoroughly. It may lead people to think peace and talk it."

"But does it not look curious," continued Dr. Tyron, "that in the identical issue of the Outlook in which Mr. Roosevelt gives his latest reasons for his opposition that the chief editor should take issue with his contributing editor to the extent of writing that he favors the treaties?"

LEADERS OPEN LAST MEETINGS IN CANADA ELECTION CAMPAIGN

OTTAWA, Ont.—With the leaders of each party claiming that victory is assured the last week in the Canadian election campaign began today with Sir Wilfrid Laurier opening the first of a series of meetings in the district around Quebec city.

The premier's first speech will be at Victoriaville, the largest town in the constituency of Drummond, the scene of the nationalist victory last year which gave Mr. Laurier the national leadership, his prestige. After this Sir Wilfrid will go as far east as Rimouski. It is expected that his final meeting will be a big rally in Montreal.

Richard L. Borden, the Conservative leader, is scheduled to speak at Sydney, N. S., today.

Gratification is expressed among Liberals over the support given reciprocity by the Labor party and Sir Richard Cartwright, the veteran parliamentarian, who in 1863 was a member of the parliament which preceded the forming of the confederation and when this was accomplished in 1867 became a member of the House of Commons. He has ever since been in active politics. He is considered one of the most acute thinkers of Canada's public men and unquestionably among her most cosmopolitan thinkers.

"Reciprocity is endorsed by 200,000 labor men of Canada," "Send our goods, not our children to the United States." These were the inscriptions on the mottoes carried in a big procession in honor of Premier Sir Wilfrid Laurier down in the Atlantic coast province of Nova Scotia. These words practically pledge the labor unions to the support of the Liberals.

Taft proposition as presented and proposed to continue his support?

"Peace workers are not likely to overlook Mr. Roosevelt's former labors in behalf of universal peace. First of all, he succeeded in having the first case brought before The Hague court—the friar fund controversy with Mexico. His work in bringing Russia and Japan together constitutes an achievement of unsurpassed importance."

"Now, as for Mr. Roosevelt's objection to a joint high commission to say whether a given case may be arbitrated or not, what about the Dogger bank affair when an international court composed of British and Russian naval officers, as well as Austrian, American and French, representing the neutral nations, met and decided the case satisfactorily?"

"For this reason I insist that present objections are not valid. President Taft is in the right. And I may add, when we consider that the Alabama controversy

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MR. TAFT CRITICIZED, CUTS MUCH POLITICS OUT OF TRIP WEST

BEVERLY, Mass.—President Taft's desk is piled high today with reports of committees and commissions, copies of speeches, statistics from the treasury department, the Congressional Record, and everything that can be hammered into a sentence for a speech on his western trip which he begins on Friday. All this is sorted into five piles—the tariff, reciprocity, currency reform, conservation and peace.

When the President resolved to undertake the 15,000-mile "swing around

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FOWLER READY FOR LONG FLIGHT

SAN FRANCISCO—Robert F. Fowler, the California aviator, starts from this city in his Wright biplane on the flight from coast to coast for the \$50,000 prize offered by W. R. Hearst, at 10 a. m. today, which is 1 p. m. in Boston. He will follow the route of 3200 miles to New York city which he originally selected as the course for his flight. Tomorrow afternoon, at 5 o'clock, he hopes to be in Reno, 154 miles east of here, with the worst part of his journey over.

MEET TO ADJUST COTTON DISPUTE

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Representatives from cotton exchanges in the principal southern and southwestern states met here today to regulate the differences between common shippers and mill operators. It is likely that the standard weights for bales will be changed, the waste in tare now allowed remedied, and other changes discussed. The session, the largest gathering of cotton men ever held in the South, will last two days.

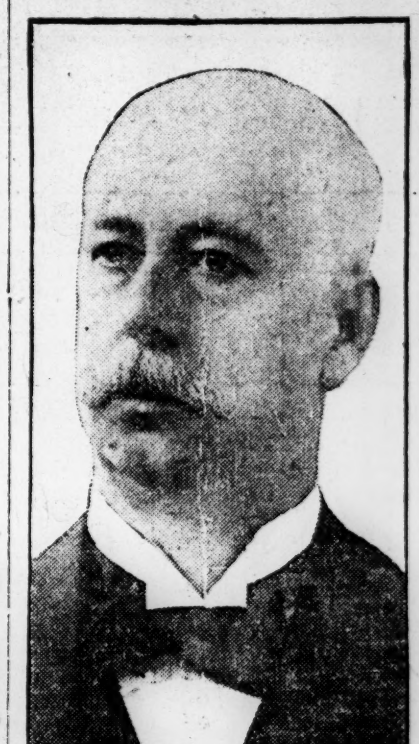
CHANDLER CROSS-EXAMINED

CONCORD, N. H.—Cross-examination of William E. Chandler in regard to his deposition of Friday was begun here this morning by Gen. Frank S. Streeter. Special inquiry was made into the origin of the "next friend suit."

Chandler stated under cross-examination that he was employed by J. W. Slaughter and Samuel Blythe for the New York World from November to December, 1906, to make investigations of Mrs. Eddy's household.

Mr. Chandler refused to give further details of his relations with the World or the work that he did for it. It was urged that he telephone the World for permission to give such testimony, but Mr. Chandler refused to telephone or to allow others to do so. The cross-examination was adjourned for luncheon.

President of New Haven Railroad Whose Retirement Is Officially Announced



CHARLES S. MELLEN

RAISE NEW OBJECTION TO THE BALLOTS FOR SECRETARY OF STATE

A hearing was given by the ballot law commission at the State House today on the objections of Representative Russell A. Wood, Republican candidate for secretary of state, and Herbert W. Burr, Republican candidate for state auditor, to placing certain statements regarding their opponents' qualifications for office on the ballot to be used at the primaries on Sept. 26.

The commission also considered the withdrawal of Ralph B. Stickney from a Republican nomination for the House in ward 16. Mr. Stickney was a candidate for ward committee and intended to withdraw from that nomination, but by a clerical error his withdrawal was made out from a House nomination, which he never had. The board decided that on the facts he was entitled to a withdrawal from the ward committee, provided the statutes will permit the change.

Another matter considered by the commission was a protest filed by Frederick A. Bartlett of North Attleboro against a paper nominating 13 members of the Republican town committee. Mr. Bartlett contending that an erasure of the name of one candidate and the substitution of another invalidated the entire paper.

It appeared that George E. Cassels, a Democrat, was nominated for the Republican town committee, and after the papers had been filed out by the nominators he declined to accept the nomination.

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DEMOCRATS PLANNING ACTIVE CAMPAIGN IN ALL PARTS OF STATE

With the state primaries but two weeks away, the Democratic state committee is increasing its activity in all sections of the state.

John F. McDonald, chairman of the state committee, says he can see nothing but a Democratic victory sweeping across the entire state and is promising that the Democrats will carry the old Republican stronghold of Somerville, electing John H. Smith to the state Senate over Charles V. Blanchard, the present senator, who comes up for another term.

Chairman McDonald is planning a state-wide campaign trip for Governor Foss, David I. Walsh, candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, and a strong list of speakers, to commence about the middle of October.

The itinerary of the trip will include practically every city, town and crossroads in the state and conclude with a trip from the tip end of Cape Cod to Boston, followed by a tour of the 25 wards of this city the day before election.

The first extensive Democratic speaking tour began today, when David I. Walsh, Augustus L. Thorndike, candidate for state treasurer, and Charles B. Strecker of Brookline, candidate for auditor, left Boston for Pittsfield, where they start on a tour of the cities and towns in the western part of the state. Today they will speak at Sheffield, Great Barrington, West Stockbridge, Lee, Lenox, Dalton and Hinsdale, completing the first day's tour at Pittsfield this evening.

The program for Tuesday and Wednesday includes: Tuesday—Lanesboro, Cheshire, Adams, Savoy, Williamstown, Clarksburg, North Adams; Wednesday—Becket, Chester, Huntington, Russell, Granville, Southwick, Agawam, Westfield.

CHARLES S. MELLEN TO RETIRE AS HEAD OF THE NEW HAVEN ROAD

Official Announcement Is
Made Through the Press
Department at the Main
Offices of the Corporation

DATE NOT YET FIXED

Timothy E. Byrnes and Daniel Willard Already Are
Mentioned to Fill Vacancy
When It Occurs

Announcement was made today from the New Haven offices of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad that Charles S. Mellen is to retire from the presidency of the system. The date has not yet been fixed although there are reports that it is to be within a year.

An official of a Boston banking institution most closely connected with the New Haven road said: "While this was news to me Mr. Byrnes is of course the logical successor of President Mellen." Another banker hazarded the opinion that President Mellen was not satisfied with the northern lines of the Boston & Maine.

A director of the New Haven road when asked about President Mellen's contemplated resignation said: "President Mellen is now aboard a special train making a tour of inspection of the Boston & Maine in Maine. I shall get into communication with him when he reaches the next station. I met him last week at the Boston & Maine meeting and at that time he indicated nothing of this nature."

Official notification to the Massachusetts division of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad that President Mellen will soon retire was received at the local offices shortly before 11 o'clock today.

"Mr. Mellen and Vice-President Byrnes are somewhere in Maine inspecting the lines there," said H. A. Moulton, manager of the Boston offices. "They have been up there a week and will not return to Boston before the end of this week. I cannot tell just where they are, nor do I know the route of their tour of inspection."

The announcement caused great surprise in New England railroad circles and at once set loose a flood of gossip. Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore & Ohio, also is mentioned as a possible successor to Mr. Mellen.

Various Conjectures Given

Reports from the stock market show that the announcement had little or no effect there. Much surprise was expressed that Mr. Mellen should be away when his resignation is announced. An officer in an institution interested in New Haven railroad finances said that he was at loss for a reason for Mr. Mellen's action, but that differences may have arisen between the president and directors of sufficient moment to have inspired his resignation.

Another reason given for Mr. Mellen's retirement is completion of the task set by his chief employers, large stockholders situated in New York city, of perfecting an amalgamation of New England's transportation companies, steam, trolley and water. It is about eight years since Mr. Mellen took the presidency of the New Haven road, succeeding the late John M. Hall.

In that time the New Haven system has grown from a line of 2000 miles to a property that operates practically all trolley lines in this state and Rhode Island, and many in Massachusetts, dominates the water freight and passenger business of New England, controls the Boston & Maine and its allied roads in northern New England, controls the Ontario & Western with its entrances into the coal fields and Great Lakes ports, and controls numerous other steam, water and trolley connections.

Another reason assigned for Mr. Mellen's resignation is that, having done all this, he wishes to retire from active business.

The road has not been earning its 8 per cent dividend during the last year, although the dividend has not been reduced. Rumors that the rate would be lowered have gained considerable ground in financial circles and have been as persistently denied by the road's officials. The story that President Mellen would resign, published for the first time last week, was then denied officially as "too ridiculous to be considered."

The annual meeting of the New Haven's stockholders will be held next month. President Mellen's resignation may be formally tendered at that time.

Mr. Mellen's Career

Charles Sanger Mellen was born at Lowell, Mass., Aug. 16, 1851. He received his high school education at Concord, N. H. On Sept. 23, 1875, he married Miss Marion Beardsley Foster of St. Albans, Vt. He entered the railroad service Sept. 22, 1869, as clerk in the cashier's office of the Northern New Hampshire railway. He became clerk to the chief engineer of the Central Vermont railroad in 1872, held that position for one year and then returned to the Northern New Hampshire railway as

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TIMOTHY E. BYRNES

COLLEGE GOLF AND TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS ARE DECIDED

SCHOOLS COMMENCE IN EASTERN PART OF BAY STATE FOR 35,000

(Continued from page one)

improvements and better accommodation for teachers and pupils have been made in many schools. In some cases manual training, cooking, technical and commercial studies have been added.

The total number of pupils is estimated at 35,000. Many are going to school for the first time, while others are completing their education preparatory to entering college or business life.

The city of Lynn heads the list with an enrollment of 13,000 pupils, with Everett, Malden, Wakefield and Waltham following.

Lynn School Work On

LYNN, Mass.—Approximately 13,000 pupils started the fall term in the Lynn schools today and at least 1500 were children attending school for the first time.

Frank J. Peaslee, superintendent of schools, has been making his calculations as to where the congestion of pupils would take place. Every year there has been an unexpected crowding of various school buildings. This overcrowding has been averted to great extent in the middle section of the city by the opening of the new Classical high school on North Common street.

Herbert Bayrd, public property commissioner, has promised to have the big school building being erected on the Boyer lot, in the southeastern section of the city, roofed over by Jan. 1. This will assist in relieving the congestion of pupils in this section.

Many new teachers began their work in Lynn schools today, while new principals appeared at the Baltimore street and the School street primary schools.

Hanson Attendance Large

HANSON, Mass.—The public schools in town opened today with a large attendance. The teachers for the coming year are: No. 1 school, Miss Chard of Saugus; No. 2, Miss Emily Baker, Hanson; No. 3, Miss Sadie Lundy; No. 4, Miss Myra Chase, Hanson; No. 5, Miss Della Roby; No. 6, Miss Helen Carter, Hanson; No. 7, Miss Grace Richardson, Salisbury; North grammar, Miss Beulah Hall; South grammar, Miss Ivy Towle of Auburndale and grade teacher, Miss Carrie Tirrell of Gramere, N. H.

Malden's Enrollment 8100

MALDEN, Mass.—The public schools here opened today with the largest enrollment in their history. It is believed that fully 8100 pupils took their seats in the various buildings this morning. A year ago the total enrollment was about 7500. There are accommodations in the various school buildings for 8300 pupils, which will probably be filled by the beginning of another term. The enrollment at the high school was 1000, an increase of 100 over a year ago.

The greater part of the morning was utilized by the instructors in arranging classes and outlining the year's work to the pupils. Under the new system started today, pupils may complete the course through the elementary grades, nine in number, in 7½ years. This is due to double promotion in the third, sixth and ninth grades.

Seats for All in Everett

EVERETT, Mass.—The public schools in Everett opened today with an enrollment of 6340 pupils in all schools and with every pupil given a seat in the grade in which they belong. There were no crowded classrooms in the city. The greatest increase came in grade 1 as the result of the small classes last year when the entering age was raised to five years.

With the opening of the fall session the new \$5000 manual training room in the basement of the high school building was opened and was at once put into use by the pupils taking that work. The classes in manual training and domestic science about double in size those of a year ago.

Brookline Term Begins

Brookline schools opened with the largest attendance by a small margin than in any previous year. One new building, the Michael Driscoll school, is practically ready to throw open its doors. This school will receive pupils within a few days. The Brookline high school had an enrollment of over 600 pupils. For the first time in its history there will be no class in elective Greek. Not over 20 pupils in the two upper classes have elected the classical course.

Reopen District School

NORWELL, Mass.—The fall sessions of the public schools opened today with an increased attendance. The old district No. 2 school building at West Norwell was reopened today after having been closed for about 12 years. Miss Margaret C. Towle of Concord is the new principal. She is a graduate of the Framingham normal school. John C. Paige of Dover, N. H., is the new principal at the high school.

Newton Makes Record

NEWTON, Mass.—Newton schools opened for the fall term today with an approximate attendance of 6000 pupils. The greatest increase comes at the technical high school where there are 200 more pupils this year than last. Five additional instructors have been assigned to the school. The attendance at

FLOWER AND FRUIT WINNERS NAMED AT THE MELROSE SHOW

The annual fall flower and vegetable show of the Melrose Horticultural and Improvement Association, given on Saturday and Sunday in Union hall, Melrose, was the most successful ever held there for number of exhibitors and the size of the exhibits. The prize winners were announced last night.

While it was planned to have the entire exhibition in Union hall, so great was the number of exhibits that adjoining rooms had to be utilized for the exhibition of the vegetables and fruits.

One feature of the show was an exhibition of wild flowers, every one named and classified by the exhibitor. Little Miss Helena Parker, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest L. Parker of 38 Otis street, there were 126 flowers in the exhibit, all gathered from the Metropolitan park system. The second best display prize was awarded Joseph Donaher of 410 Grove street, with 93 varieties, and little Miss Marion Pulley of 33 Porter street captured third prize with 81 named varieties. The goldpieces were given by James G. Bowden, a member of the association.

Several other children's classes had extensive exhibits. For the best exhibit of flowers grown by children prizes were awarded Joseph Donaher, Miss Kathleen Meehan and Miss Mildred Meehan.

For the best kept flower garden cared for by any school child, prizes given by Franklin P. Shumway were awarded Joseph Donaher, Miss Kathleen and Miss Mildred Meehan, while for the best kept vegetable gardens, the trophies were awarded Lester Pulley, Frank E. Brown, Edward Coughlin, Theodore Judkins and Frank Meehan.

The exhibitors winning special cups and trophies were: J. C. F. Clayton trophy for best table decoration, Mrs. Julian C. Woodman; Brock and Dunlap trophies for bachelor buttons and flowering annuals, Mrs. Lester H. Williams; child's trophy for best gladioli display, Ellis L. Kirk; the Mrs. Lester H. Williams cup for most artistically arranged vase of flowers, Mrs. Julian C. Woodman.

OPEN-AIR BOAT IN DORCHESTER BAY

Dorchester bay is the cruising point today for the floating hospital, which has 162 persons aboard. Many children have recently left the vessel. Several city nurses were visitors aboard ship today. This is Esther and Adelaide day, and the donor is "anonymous." It will be Busy Bee night No. 4, tonight, and the donors are the Three Busy Bees, Mary, Hope and Ella, of North Haven, Me. These latter were also the donors of the Sunday night cruise.

The English high school increased from 700 to 750 pupils. The history department of the school is to be under Edward W. Clare.

There are increases in the attendance in the grammar and primary schools and many changes in the teaching force have been made.

Increase at Waltham

WALTHAM, Mass.—An increase in the number of pupils in the public schools here made the attendance at the schools at the opening today the largest in the history of the city.

The entering class at the high school and the senior class of the school increased in number previous classes and an extra teacher has been assigned to the school. At the North grammar, Newhall and Hill and Bright schools there are more children than can be accommodated and many transfers will have to be made.

New teachers are: Lowell school, Mrs. Isabel Harding, Miss Emily E. Maguire; North grammar, Miss Grace I. Coombs; Mrs. Florence Adams; Robbins, Miss Louise Robbins; domestic teacher, grammar schools, Miss Fannie B. Hall.

Studies on in Wakefield

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—Regular studies commenced in the public schools today, the three days of last week having been spent in mapping out courses and seating pupils. There are about 2200 pupils enrolled and 100 more are expected this week. The number entering the first grade has been reduced by 100 by the setting back of the age limit. All teachers reported today. It has been many years since there were so many and important changes in the teaching force. The high school has five new instructors.

Belmont Term Begins

BELMONT, Mass.—The public schools of this town opened today for the term of 1911-1912. There are increases in the number of pupils attending the high and grammar schools.

School in Vestries

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass.—The public schools opened here today. The town has but recently started to tear down the Redington street school of eight rooms, which for 62 years has provided a home for many pupils. The children this year are now attending school at various places, the vestry of the Methodist church, 4. A. R. headquarters, Women's Christian Temperance Union quarters, the vestries of the Church of Christ and Congregational church and in Old Fellows building. The erection of a modern 16-room brick building on Redington street will be started immediately after the old building is torn down.

WITH OUR ADVERTISERS

That the cost of a new suit is not limited by the purchase price every woman knows. When calculating her expenditures she has learned she must make a liberal allowance for the alterations that will need to be made, the lengthening and shortening, the letting out and taking in. For this week Meyer Jonsson & Co. are making an unusual offer, the alteration of garments without extra charge. The firm guarantees to fit perfectly, or if necessary to make a coat or suit or gown to special order with no charge for special measurements. This has never before been done by the company. The store has now a full supply of authentic styles in high-grade materials. It has earned for itself a reputation for gowns and suits of style and beauty and distinctive of the store.

Models from the greatest women's tailors of Paris, Doucet, Bernard, Paquin, Francis, Beer, Lovrin, Paul Poirer and others, have been secured by Chandler & Co., and are being shown at their store for the benefit of the woman who likes to select her suits early, having them ready for the first cold days or for the fall trips to the mountains or cities in the interior. In addition there are reproductions of French models, built at considerably less than the cost of the original. The firm has secured a price from the importer by which modifications of the French costumes can be made in New York upon the order of the customer for comparatively small cost. This is often more satisfactory to the American woman than the original importation, as the style that pleases the French is seldom accepted by the American woman of taste until it has been subjected to considerable simplification and change of line to suit her own figure, which is of a different type.

Duplicates of two dozen dress models from Parisian designers show some charming models, graceful of line and effective as to material. These with the suits were placed on exhibition this morning.

Crepe de chine is still one of the most beautiful materials that can be selected for evening and afternoon gowns. James McCreery & Co. of New York are showing them in a choice assortment of colors and in white and black in double width, and are making a specialty of them this week. Black millinery velvet is also on the counters at a special reduction. The counters where the fall and winter dress goods are kept are particularly attractive just now, piled high as they are with the deep, glowing colors and rich fabrics of the winter season. Some of them are identical with those used in the model gowns. For street wear special bargains are offered in dark navy blue and black Nattie suiting and black broadcloth.

The youth who is looking forward to the fall as the time when he shall be elevated to the dignity of long trousers is having that event prepared for by C. F. Hovey & Co. That firm has just opened a quantity of new suits for boys, youths and young men, all showing the latest ideas in cut and material. They are mostly school suits, but some for more dressy wear are among them. Brown and gray are leading colors for the coming season, but mixtures are all ways in demand for every-day street and school wear. To go with knickerbocker trousers the Norfolk jacket is about the latest thing that can be found. It is always neat and trim and unfailingly becoming.

The greatest values it has ever been able to offer in Oriental rugs are promised by the R. H. White Company at its sale which opens today. The firm has secured a large number of beautiful rugs of Oriental weave, Persian, Turkish and Caucasian, and announces the occasion as the greatest of its kind that has ever been held in the city. The rugs are shown in all varieties of sizes, from the carpet, through the medium, down to the small, and at prices that are very low. The large sizes include the Herat, Bergama, Rhodian, Khorsan, Saraband, Koraglan, Schima and Hamadan. They are regarded as rare and genuine antiques of great value.

The Sarok rug in particular fine weave and beauty is shown in a number of patterns and is guaranteed both as to wear and fastness of color. The Afghan, Persian and Feraghan rugs are heavy, sturdy and thoroughly well made, especially suitable for library and living rooms. They are marked at half that for which such specimens usually sell. The prayer rug has a sentiment about it that appeals to every lover of fine rugs. The Anatolian have been practically out of the market for a number of years, but 33 of them have been acquired for this sale and have been priced remarkably low.

Usually when a shop window is being dressed the blinds are drawn; not so in one big Harlem shop, says the New York Sun. On Saturday evening when the crowd in the street was thickest a man in overalls set up six lay figures of women in their skeleton framework. When six girls, each with an armful of lingerie, appeared and dressed the figures, taking time as each garment was put in place to let the street through note its beauty and effect. Then six other girls, each bringing a gown, with great care and deliberation and much turning to the crowd in front, draped the figures. Girls with neckwear, furs, millinery and gloves completed the job, which had taken an hour and had led a crowd that blocked the street all the while. "The best part of our window show is letting people see how we do it, and how the effects grow," said the head window dresser.

Many men will wear no other than

the Morse-made clothing carried by the Leopold Morse Company of Adams square. They prefer the materials, the cut and finish of these garments to any other they can find at the same prices. The new fall designs and materials have been received and are now placed on display ready for the fall purchaser.

An opportunity to get a high priced fall suit for half the money it would ordinarily cost is being made by S. D. Cohen & Co., makers of women's garments. Mr. Cohen has recently made a trip through the American fashion centers where there are to be found the best ideas for women's tailored suits and coats and during the quiet season of the next few weeks makes this special offer. It includes plain and fancy suits, coats and evening wraps.

Today is the sixth birthday anniversary of the Henry Siegel Company store. It is celebrating the occasion with a sale of cut priced furniture, the lowest it has ever quoted at the beginning of a season, and will continue it during the week. Bedroom, dining room and parlor furniture as well as that for libraries, and odd pieces, all are included in the sale. A mahogany dining table with pedestal base and claw feet is quoted as one of the special bargains. Chairs of the same general pattern which also are in the sale, as well as side tables and buffets, make it possible to secure a whole set for about half the usual price.

Skirts on the new fall suits are a trifle wider than those brought out by the French modistes last spring, and the coats are somewhat longer, making them more comfortable for wear in cold weather. The long straight "I" lines still prevail and effects are simple. A number of models on this order are shown by the Jordan Marsh Company and a specialty is being made of one of them. It is a copy of a model lately brought over from Paris.

The satin that was used on the spring and summer suits has given way to velvet as richer and warmer looking. Blue, grays, browns, taupes and two-toned effects promise to be popular shades, with wide waist fabrics, cheviot serges, manish worsteds, chiffon broadcloths and rough finish fancy weaves leading in the materials.

A new dress nearly always calls for new shoes and the low ones that were worn during the summer are being replaced by the high boots that protect the ankles. The Dorothy Dodd shoes, for which the Shepard Norwell Company is the special Boston agent, are shown on their usual dainty lines in fashionable and stylish cut. The boots are higher than those of a year ago and are buttoned instead of laced, giving a smarter appearance to the foot.

Its fall opening of Oriental rugs begins today in the store of H. R. Lane & Co. on Chauncey street. The oriental rug still stands preeminent for modern furnishing. Others may be artistic and beautiful, but the oriental has a quality of its own that can be duplicated by no others. A display of carpet-sized oriental contains some most unusual color combinations. They are the Mahals, Khiva, Bokharas and Serapis weaves which are practical and thoroughly satisfactory for wear.

An advantage in buying of this firm is that it sends rugs to the purchaser on trial that the colors of the new rug may be thoroughly examined in conjunction with the things among which it is to be placed. Every one who is sensitive to color knows that this is an absolute necessity if the true sense of harmony is to be produced.

A number of Anatolian mats which have become scarce of late years have been secured for this opening. They are in sizes ranging from 18x36 to 24x45 inches.

The public is informed that in the dress goods department of Houghton & Dutton Co.'s store, coats, suits and skirts are made to order. The prices are very reasonable and the cut, style and fit of each garment are guaranteed. In many ways they are regarded as superior to the ready made. The fall dress goods are now in, making it possible to decide on the fall or winter suit at once and have it ready to put on as soon as the weather warrants it without that uncomfortable waiting which so often serves to prevent the full enjoyment of the beautiful autumn weather.

The recent wet weather has emphasized the necessity of having rubber coats in a way that makes every person who has none vow to get one at the earliest opportunity. They are made up in all kinds of ways for both men and women. There are the undisguised rain coats, coats that are intended to be worn only when the rain is falling and then stand as good, solid protection from any kind of a downpour; and there are coats that speak for style even at such times, the idea being that even when the sun comes out they can be worn with comfort. Then there are English raincoats that are not rubber but are rainproof, which make good serviceable coats whether the rain falls or the sun shines; and there are also coats of similar type that are wind proof as well as rain proof, designed especially for the motor car and boat wear. A large assortment of all things of this kind is to be found at Bailey's rubber store, 22 Boylston street.

PARADE IN HONOR OF PERRY
CLEVELAND—Military men, veterans of the civil war and all the mail carriers of the city participated in the parade and memorial in honor of Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry here Sunday, on the ninety-eighth anniversary of the battle of Lake Erie.

WOMEN DO DINE ON HALF PORTIONS

Yet, While Some of Them Think in Terms of Humming Birds, They Give Orders for Such Solids as Roast Pork and Turnips

DIFFIDENT as the subject makes us feel and unworthy as we know ourselves to be, quite without the feather touch of social tracery as we must confess ourselves, and above all fearful of an Amazonian indignation that in these days of progress becomes more and more a looming figure on the stage, we shall in this paper take up a long postponed subject. We shall, in fine, discuss for a little those places where women eat; by this we do not mean dining rooms but those places of refreshment that have women for the greater number of their customers. In doing this, we not only keep a promise but yield to the enthusiastic demands of our female readers; and, for their sake, we have exhibited their eating places in the same mood of painstaking curiosity that has been shown towards kindred subjects.

Food Has More Color

In the first place the reader is to remember that the diet of these places has a different scheme from that of the places that men frequent; it is lighter, more cheerful and ornate, less a reminder of mere feeding. This is undoubtedly the survival of the Victorian tradition and even that of an earlier period. Thackeray, to be sure, made disrespectful fun of the public butterfly wings and the private feeds of Blanche Anory, but the tender and refined genius of Dickens never permitted Little Nell to sit down to a dish of type and onions. In the first place the writers of sentiment are all against such a thing, and in the second place Little Nell would have spoiled the smoking dish by weeping into it. The idea of this beautiful child's doing such a thing is so painful that in self-defense we hasten to other subjects.

When one goes to the woman's eating place we observe that there is more color in the food, it is lighter and has a vein of sweetness running through it. Flavored creams, chocolate eclairs, Franklin cakes, pomegranate salad and a hundred other confections deck the board and make it look less like a table than a charming piece of mosaic or a flower bed. In strict accuracy it must be stated that the breakfast average is higher since the great accession to the ranks of the suffragettes and a like rise in the figures for mutton chops has been observed. Soups, however, maintain their level, while brussels sprouts, if anything, have dropped a little. French fried potatoes retain their old popularity and show no change, while stewed tomatoes show a decided falling off. Yet in the face of the statistical summary the returns show that cake and confectionery have doubled their quantities in the last twelve months, while, notwithstanding the approach of cooler weather, large operators look for a better ice cream year than ever. Therefore, it may be held too early to draw any conclusions from the state of public opinion on giving the ballot to women.

Perhaps if the reader will be good enough to accompany us, we can see a little of the eating places that women patronize, for the greater part in the middle hours of the day. Our scene will always be in or about the middle of the shopping district, for it is after the trying fatigue of patient shopping, a most onerous and ungrateful duty, that women seek the refreshment of which we treat. See them stream in, ones, twos and threes, to take their places at those tables where soon white aproned waitresses will serve them with those ethereal cakes that are too fine for men. They seat themselves, they unfold the snowy napkin and quaff half a pint of iced water; they take up the bill of fare and examine it, sometimes the waitress waits and sometimes she does not, oftener not, knowing the amiable propensity in her customers to talk it over a little.

"What are you going to have?" "No, you decide."

The rest we deem not germane to the subject, especially in view of the fact that some people like one thing and some another.

Chocolate Included

The order is never anything very heavy and is apt to have chocolate in it. We do not suppose that women alone are useful citizens or that they have any monopoly of the excellences, but the moderation and frugality they show about what they eat might be a lesson

COMMERCE NEWS WILL BOOM TRADE

The Chamber of Commerce News, in order to help members of the chamber and Boston merchants generally, is to reprint from time to time items from the lists published in the daily consular and trade reports, issued by the bureau of manufactures at Washington. The lists point out opportunities for American manufacturers to extend their trade with foreign countries.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS WILL OPEN SOON

Boston's new preapprentice school, to be known, when it is opened this fall, as the Brimmer preapprentice school for boys, is to be located in the old Brimmer grammar school building on Common street.

to a good many men. Not of course to the reader, but to others. The woman of this century is not ashamed of being hungry, but with the logic that women have a knack of showing in the things of daily importance, she simply declines to gorge. If women talked as grandly and as solemnly to each other about things to eat as men do, fine upstanding men that are splendidly convinced of the multitude of their own good qualities, they would burst out laughing. With true nobility they are willing to see that their men-folk are indulged in this way, but they do not ask it for themselves; we have little doubt that our women readers will deprecate this tribute, but it is no more than fact. It is an extremely handsome one, but we feel bound to render it and do so cheerfully.

Half-Portion Tendency

We have observed that women have a certain tendency to half portions and we have come to the conclusion that it is not so much a sumptuary phenomenon as an economic. A woman orders a half portion with the same thought that she urges her husband not to throw away his great uncle's malacca stick with the narwhal head. She will just keep that unordered and remaining half-portion as a sinking fund against next Tuesday's lunch; in the same way Orlando is to keep the malacca stick, as grateful to his uncourageous hands as the King of Ashanti's state umbrella, against the day, or night, when grasping it he goes forth to walk in the enamelled fields or lonely woods. Then, too, about the half portion there hangs the pleasure of mathematical combination: If A take a half portion of one thing and B take a half portion of another, why then there will be not exactly a whole portion of either, but nevertheless two halves in quantity assembled, and one gets the variety. We have never been able to come to a conclusion whether the waitress approves this or not; it is a philosophical question at the simplest and of very many ramifications; would the waitress more admire the liberal profusion of the whole portion? Or would she as a woman herself deprecate the extravagance? Or would she compromise on professional loyalty and encourage bold whole portions for the honor of the establishment and its increase? There is material here for half a dozen papers and willingly we give these hints to the reader.

Sometimes the statement of a general fact becomes so emphatic that the exception may be obscured; thus when we willingly and sincerely pointed out the more gossamer fabric of women's diet we may have given the impression that no woman under any circumstances in any restaurant has ever eaten a solid lunch. Such, reader, is not the case, however much we may wish it in the interest of woman's admitted superiority; women have been known to take a solid meal at a restaurant as the following incident "which we shall now proceed to relate" shows but too well.

Once upon a time in the city of Boston

PORTUGAL HEARS OF ROYALIST PLANS AS WELL AS STRENGTH

LISEON, Portugal.—The government has received a report on royalist activities from Luz d'Almeida, chief of the Carbonarios, a secret political society. He says that the Royalists now concentrated in the neighborhood of Orense are preparing slowly to advance. They number from 4000 to 5000, comprising infantry, cavalry and artillery. The delay in the attack is said to be due to the monarchists' lack of funds, but they are expecting the arrival from Brazil and England within a few days of money to the amount of \$2,500,000. Almeida is of the opinion that unless something extraordinary happens the monarchist invasion will take place within a week.

In Lisbon state prison 800 Royalist prisoners were found to be armed and ready to escape as soon as there was an invasion in the north.

Directory of Leading Hotels

BERMUDA
Hamilton—Victoria Lodge.
CALIFORNIA
Los Angeles—Hotel Lankershim.
San Francisco—Hotel St. Francis.
San Francisco—Hotel Normandie.
IDAHO
Boise—The Owyhee.
ILLINOIS
Chicago—Grand Pacific Hotel.
LOUISIANA
New Orleans—The St. Charles.
MAINE
Portland—Hotel Falmouth.
MICHIGAN
Grand Rapids—The Herkimer Hotel.
NEW YORK
New York—Hotel Imperial.

at high noon, when the tangled foliage of the Common moved softly to the breeze and newboys chanted their Syrian lays as they assisted in the distribution of a majestic press, two women entered the door of a restaurant and took a table. One of our heroines was thin. This customer ordered perhaps a sandwich and a cup of tea or an iced; the other (tremble, industrious pen! turn pale, reluctant ink!), the other looked the bill of fare over and ruminated, then with rolled eye and firm pressed lips, in the solemn voice of friendly confidence, the head shaking to the soft lullaby of kindly decision, said to the waitress, "You can bring me an order of roast pork and some boiled turnips."

The waitress, trained in the iron discipline of her calling, betrayed no emotion but turned on her heel and gave the order; what is more, she brought it in a few minutes. We do not think that the generous reader will look at this incident in any but the right light; we ourselves have no sort of quarrel with those that feast on roast pork and turnips. We should fear the shade of Thomas Jefferson if we denied that all tastes in food were created free and equal, but why did this lady think that her order lost any of its weight by an attempt to give it with a playful air that said to the waitress, "This, my friend, is between ourselves. The general public will undoubtedly gain the impression that I am asking for the second joint of a hummingbird, and, indeed it's only a whim on my part that I order what I do. As a matter of fact, I think in terms of hummingbirds." Did the waitress think so, or the adjacent scholar that munched his crust of bread in lowly silence?

The reader must not be made melancholy by this incident; it has been recounted only in behalf of an artistic verisimilitude that must not be denied him, and but makes brighter the picture of those wives and mothers and sisters that so faithfully endure and admire the clumsy self-appreciation of those that beyond their merit call themselves their brothers, sons and husbands.

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HEAVY MAINE VOTE MEANS A VICTORY, SAY PROHIBITIONISTS

(Continued from page one)

churches in all the cities and many towns, with the ringing of bells and last minute exhortations in public places, the voters flocked to the polls today.

Coincident with the close of the campaign came a proclamation read by Mrs. Lillian M. Stevens, national president of the W. C. T. U., at the Jefferson theater, in which a great crusade to place prohibition in the constitution of the United States within 10 years and in the organic law of all nations, was announced.

More than 30,000 children took part Sunday in great parades which were held in the cities of the state. They carried banners inscribed with "Vote no," "Vote for us," and similar legends.

The meetings were the largest of the kind ever held in the state. In Portland, Congressman Richmond Pearson Hobson of Alabama was a conspicuous figure, addressing two meetings and taking an active part in the prohibition campaign in other ways, while other prominent speakers worked in other cities.

Auto rallies were another feature of the closing day of the prohibition campaign, and scores of machines toured towns and villages, carrying speakers who made short addresses from cars at convenient gathering places.

MOTOR BOAT PARADE ON RIVER BASIN TO BE NEARLY A MILE LONG

(Continued from page one)

ments, including whistles, will be mingled with the band music. It is expected that the bridges and other vantage points will be crowded with many people.

Mayor Fitzgerald and Mayor Barry of Cambridge will be with the committee on arrangements in the leading division.

The committee includes James J. Scully, chairman; M. J. Horgan, secretary; Joseph Abbott, G. H. Billings, J. L. Burns, James P. Fox, K. Erickson, W. H. Gowery, C. W. Hussey, W. G. O'Connell and W. B. Hoyt. The music committee consists of W. F. Carmichael and John Stoyker.

The entries, with owner and name of boat following, are:

Joseph Abbott, Joa A.; O. S. Armstrong, Perhaps; C. H. Billings, Myrtle; W. F. Barnes, Edna; J. L. Burns, Lotretta; C. T. Bent, Una; Chester E. Baker, Hazel B.; R. A. Carleton, Edith F. J. Cunningham, Ciss; J. C. Currie, Aurora; St. Alphonsus Club, Diana; W. F. Carmichael, A. Dods, Gertrude R.; H. J. Dimock, E. D.; K. Erickson, Yenice; F. Eisenhauer, Reville; W. H. Gowery, Captain Jack; J. Jefferson, Nymph; R. Kennard, Davis; W. E. Lewis, Virginia; J. W. Leavitt, Dixie.

C. H. Munroe, Helen M.; C. C. Main, Gertrude M.; H. W. Marston, Harriet Ruth; J. McSorley, Anna V.; D. J. Madden, Lincoln; T. J. McCusker, Nellie H.; W. F. Norris, Woodie; A. E. Nelson, The Star; W. G. O'Connell, Edy Lou; F. A. Storer, Francina; J. H. Webster, Kiarva; F. C. Wright, Bird; E. F. Wilkins, Lili; George Norton, Ines; M. J. Horgan, Iris; J. J. Scully, J. P. S.; C. A. Nowell, Leota; John Ryan, Irene; Baker & Wilde, Yo Yo; J. W. Woodcock, Vivian; Alfred Mortimer, Doris; J. P. Stryker, Polly; W. B. Hoyt, Cold T.; J. H. Hoyt, Twis; E. Publicaner, Bull; E. L. Lawrence, T. H. Tighe.

J. H. Feury, Mariona; J. E. Lynch, The Couf; W. B. Herbst, Samosett; Rob Porter; F. D. Logging, Sure; A. B. Jowers, Margaret J.; John Lane, Pickler; Patchell, Widgeon; E. W. Manning, Ellen A.; N. R. Bean, Weonna; W. J. Brown, Emma B.; J. P. Nealon, Oris; P. Peterson, McDonald Bros.; H. W. Stanley; A. M. Gordon, Mona; J. R. Boyd, Vesta; W. L. Marlor, Whim; D. L. Aulton, McConnell, Inez; H. A. Blanchard; M. Holmes, Mane.

J. C. Fairfield, Iceure; M. Barton, Lark; J. Hedin, Josephine; W. C. Caverley, B. McEvoy, Mohawk; C. A. Rhodes, Edelvers; F. W. McFarland, Grace S.; T. E. Saunders; F. E. Curran, Opera; G. E. Curran; F. Goodwin, John B.; A. M. Townsend; E. Nelson; C. Johnson; Farrell; Republic; Joseph Blake; M. Hillman; F. Riley, Nine; W. W. Dunn, Roderick; A. P. Homer, Pickaniny; M. McEllaney, E. S. Decker, Ted; J. M. McCannan, E. M. D.; Robert McGee.

WANTS FENS DRIVEWAYS OPEN

The city planning committee of the Boston Chamber of Commerce has presented to the park commissioners a petition asking that the driveways in the Back Bay fens connecting the two portions of Boylston street be opened to all classes of traffic which are permitted on Boylston street.

PASTOR RESIGNS

MERIDEN, Conn.—The Rev. f. Newton Phelps, rector of All Saints Episcopal church, has resigned. The Rev. Mr. Phelps declined this morning to give a reason for his resignation and so also did the vestrymen. He was chaplain of the New York state Senate at one time.

MACAO BORDER IS DISPUTED

VICTORIA, B. C.—The steamer Otteric brought news of friction between Chinese and Portuguese authorities at the Portuguese settlement of Macao over a border dispute. The trouble is being brought to a climax by the resumption of dredging operations by the Portuguese in the disputed area. The work was stopped following the despatch of Chinese troops to the border.

HYDRAULIC FILL ENDED

COLON, C. Z.—The hydraulic fill of the city of Colon has been completed. The total amount of fill was 828,522 cubic yards.

THRESHER BROS.

The Specialty Silk Store, 46 Temple Place, Boston, Mass.

RAISE NEW OBJECTION TO THE BALLOTS FOR SECRETARY OF STATE

(Continued from page one)

tion, a young man named Wilmarth being substituted.

Fred A. Howard, who appeared for the paper, said that the change was made with the consent of five of the six nominators.

All of the questions were taken under advisement.

Mr. Wood was represented by Philip R. Ammidon of Cambridge, who said that his client objected to having placed beside the name of Secretary of State Albert D. Langtry the words: "The present secretary candidate for renomination." Objection was raised to the first three words, Mr. Ammidon said, besides they do not state the occupation of the candidate in the meaning of the law.

These three words, he said, conveyed no definite meaning to the voter, because they might mean present secretary of any organization. If any such words were to be used they should be "present secretary of the commonwealth."

This term would not be correct within the meaning of the law, Mr. Ammidon said, because the candidate's occupation is not secretary but newspaper publisher.

"The three words 'Candidate for renomination' did not speak the truth," he said, "as Mr. Langtry had not been nominated for this office within the meaning of the statute, and consequently could not be a candidate for renomination."

He said that Mr. Langtry was elected to the office of secretary of state to fill a vacancy after being nominated in a caucus of Republican members of the Legislature. Such a nomination, he said, was not a legal nomination.

In reply Mr. Langtry said that the wording of the statement was used by him on the recommendation of Attorney General Swift. Mr. Langtry said that he was within his rights in making the statement that he did because he said the law allows a man who holds an office to state that he is a candidate for renomination.

At this juncture the proceedings were interrupted by the entrance to the hearing room of a clerk from Mr. Langtry's office who said that the state printers had just notified the state secretary's office that there was a question whether the statement to go beside Representative Wood's name on the ballot was legal.

It was said that the question concerned the use of a hyphenated word, "city-council." The printers were in doubt whether this constituted one or two words within the meaning of the clause of the law which allow the candidate to place next to his name eight words stating his qualifications for office. If the hyphenated word constituted two words Mr. Wood's statement would consist of nine words, and would be illegal.

Henry V. Cunningham, chairman of the commission, announced that he and his colleagues already had that question under consideration.

Representative Wood said that he had made inquiries at the office of the secretary of state relative to the use of this hyphenated word, and had been informed that it constituted one word within the meaning of the statute.

LINER FRANCONIA BRINGING RECORD FIRST CLASS LIST

Bringing the largest number of saloon passengers ever brought to this port the new Cunard liner Franconia, Capt. C. A. Smith, is expected to reach port late tomorrow afternoon or early Wednesday morning from Liverpool and Queenstown. The vessel is bringing 395 saloon, 316 second cabin and 1420 steerage passengers. She was reported by wireless at 6:40 a. m. today at 110 miles northeast of Sable Island.

Among the saloon passengers on the liner are Gen. C. A. Paine, F. C. Paine and Miss G. Paine; Dr. Jeannie O. Arnold; Mrs. Harlow P. Bancroft and her two daughters; George W. Bishop; Dr. M. D. Bryant, Dr. T. F. Davenport, Major and Mrs. William Ely; Dr. Karl Russell Fish; the Rev. J. T. Lynch; M. P. Maloney; G. Croymond Marks, M. P.; the Rev. Dr. W. J. Martin, the Rev. James De Normandie, D. D., Judge and Mrs. H. P. Peck, Dr. J. C. Steadman, Dr. A. H. Stoddard, Prof. C. A. Waldo, Prof. W. Watson, Robert F. Blake and Miss Mary Adams.

MILK DRIVERS STRIKE IS ON

A strike of milk wagon drivers in Boston went into effect this morning, when 174 teamsters refused to take out the wagons of the Elm Farm Milk Company, C. Brigham & Co., and D. Whiting & Sons. The strike is the result of the refusal of the Boston milk contractors to meet the demands presented by the Boston Milk Wagon Drivers Union. For the Milk Wagon Drivers Union.

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NEW ENGLAND PEACE SOCIETIES CHALLENGE TREATY OPPONENTS

(Continued from page one)

between this country and Great Britain was settled peaceably then there is nothing under the sun that cannot be arbitrated. Public opinion in two countries never has been wrought up to a higher tension than when the Alabama incident occurred.

"I am sure I voice the sentiment of all who know the facts when I say that as an international lawyer no man has attained higher eminence than Senator Root, who with Senator Burton composed the minority in the Senate treaty committee. His judgment can be considered sound."

The question was asked Dr. Tryon whether his society or the parent organization, the American Peace Society, proposed to enter upon a propaganda to offset whatever influence the opposition might exert.

"We are now at work asking the public to express itself," he said. "The request has been made by the Derry Peace Society of New Hampshire that its members use their influence with others so that they will sign petitions which will be presented to Congress. The American Association for International Conciliation has begun a postal card campaign asking voters and women everywhere to write their senators and ask their support of the unlimited treaties."

"The meeting of the Interparliamentary Union in Rome this month is expected to prove a big factor toward influencing legislators in favor of unlimited arbitration. The American delegates ought to be in a position to return to their places in Congress equipped with invulnerable arbitration armament."

"Unquestionably the present publicity of the issue is working to the advantage of the peace movement. It has been no easy matter to stir the public to an appreciation of all that is at stake. Now that the former President has become a central feature there ought to be manifested an interest by the public such as the movement for unlimited arbitration has long desired."

MR. TAFT CRITICIZED, CUTS MUCH POLITICS OUT OF TRIP WEST

(Continued from page one)

the circle," politics, it was made known, would constitute principally the theme of his speeches. The subjects embraced administration policies—tariff, reciprocity, conservation, Alaska, monetary reform and opposition to the recall of the judiciary.

It was intended that the President should make defense of his veto of the tariff bills. Since then there has been much criticism of the President's having a political trip at public expense. Whether the President thought this criticism just is not known, but now comes the announcement from the executive offices here that the President will make his trip non-political and will discuss political matters only where asked to and when addressing Republican clubs.

There will be several such addresses. This change of program compelled the President to add to his topics for discussion. As now arranged, the added topics are: Uniformity of law on which many of the states differ, fortification of the Panama canal, reform of court procedure, trade with the Philippine islands, maximum and minimum clause of the tariff law, conservation and treatment of the soil, economy in the government, extension of the "dollar diplomacy," universal arbitration, ratification of the treaties with Honduras and Nicaragua, supreme court decisions and their effect, trusts, parcels post and railway legislation.

The trip will cost approximately \$36,000. The itinerary calls for traveling about 12,000 miles and the railroads charge \$2 a mile for hauling the train. Several days ago a secret service agent left Beverly to go over the route the President is to take.

President Taft has returned the papers in the National City Bank case to Secretary MacVeagh with the announcement that after his return in November he would hear both sides of this case and settle it.

It involves the organization of more than 300 national city banks.

The President received several visitors after luncheon today including J. C. Shaffer, editor of the Chicago Evening Post; Henry Howard of Brookline, Francis E. Loupp, former United States Indian commissioner, and the Rev. Charles Francis Carter, a Yale classmate of the President.

BUILDING FACTORY FOR TWINE FIRM

J. M. & C. J. Buckley, Boston contractors, have been awarded the contract to erect a factory building for the American Net & Twine Company, on Second and Charles streets, East Cambridge.

It is to be 70 feet by 180, two stories high, with a basement, of brick and heavy mill construction. Spruce piles and concrete foundation will be used. The contract is for \$45,000, and calls for the building to be turned over to its owners complete Feb. 1. Work has been started on the building.

CHARLES S. MELLEN TO RETIRE AS HEAD OF THE NEW HAVEN ROAD

(Continued from page one)

superintendent's clerk to the chief clerk and assistant treasurer.

From 1880-1 Mr. Mellen held the position of assistant to the manager of the Boston & Lowell railroad; then going to the Boston & Lowell and Concord railroads he held the positions of auditor from 1881-3, superintendent, 1883-4 and general superintendent, 1884-8.

The Union Pacific system secured the services of Mr. Mellen in 1888 as general purchasing agent; later in that year he became assistant general manager and the following year he held the position of general traffic manager. In 1892 he returned to Boston to take the position of general manager of the New York & New England railroad. In that year he was elected as second vice-president of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad, which position he held until 1896, when he again went west to the presidency of the Northern Pacific Railway Company. The latter position was, however, but a stepping stone to the presidency of the New Haven road, which position he has held since 1903, with headquarters at New Haven, Conn.

Mr. Mellen annexed to the latter position the presidency of the Boston & Maine and Maine Central systems when roads became a part of the New Haven system.

Has No Comment

Henry C. Long, a Boston lawyer prominent in movements to improve the commercial possibilities of Boston, said today: "I do not care to enter into any extended comment upon Mr. Mellen's resignation at this time when I am a candidate for the new dock commission, a public position in connection with work touching on the past activities of Mr. Mellen. I do not believe that the resignation will have the slightest effect upon the plans J. Pierpont Morgan has in exploiting New England transportation development. Mr. Morgan is the real head of the New Haven interests. It matters little whether Mr. Mellen or somebody else is president of the road."

Lucius Tuttle, long president of the Boston & Maine railroad, could not be reached today by telephone.

Mr. Treadway Skeptical

Allen T. Treadway, president of the state Senate, who lives in Stockbridge, where Mr. Mellen has a country place, said the report was all news to him and he should rather doubt its authenticity unless absolutely confirmed. He had hardly seen Mr. Mellen this summer, and knew of no reason for any such action as reported. Mr. Mellen's country house is near the Red Lion inn and Heaton hall, of both of which famous hostilities President Treadway is the proprietor.

Regrets Retirement

"Mr. Mellen is a big man, probably one of the leading railroad men of the country," said John J. Martin, president of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange and of the Exchange Trust Company.

"I feel that Mr. Mellen's retirement is regrettable because he is in the midst of a great work and was rapidly coming into closer relationships with the needs of New England and more and more in touch with the people."

"News of the resignation comes to me as considerably a surprise. I do not think that the event will have any appreciable effect upon the development of the port, but I am sorry to see him go as he represented the efforts being made to fulfill the promised development of the port by the New Haven interests."

"Mr. Mellen once said to me that Boston would have to become a much bigger city in order to get what she is demanding commercially."

Took It as Joke

Amory A. Lawrence, one of the New Haven directors, has not returned from Europe. His son, John S. Lawrence, who is in touch with railroad matters, expressed much doubt of the alleged official announcement that Mr. Mellen had decided to resign. He said that he was unable to confirm the story from the railroad offices in Boston or from New Haven.

According to Mr. Lawrence, it was reported several days ago that Mr. Mellen had resigned, and he was quoted as saying that he intended to resign some time but had not fixed the day, or words to that effect. Those who knew him took this statement to be humor on Mr. Mellen's part and his way of saying that he did not intend to resign at present. He did not think of it for a moment as indicating that he had any serious intention of retiring in the immediate future.

Mr. Cochrane Surprised

Alexander Cochrane, a member of the board of directors of the New York, New Haven & Hartford and Boston & Maine, said that the report, if true, was a complete surprise to him. He was, in fact, endeavoring to get in communication with President Mellen and learn the facts. "I know of nothing whatever that might explain any such action," said Mr. Cochrane. "Only last week I was present with Mr. Mellen at a meeting of the Boston & Maine directors, and absolutely nothing was said of any such intention on his part."

Walter C. Bayliss, a director of the Boston Railroad Holding Company and the Boston & Maine, refused to credit the report. He was not aware, he said, of any possible cause for such action by Mr. Mellen.

FRENCH GOVERNMENT TO AWAIT ADVICE BY MOROCCAN EXPERTS

(Continued from page one)

the other powers, as they would practically suppress commercial equality in Morocco.

M. de Selves, the foreign minister and Premier Caillaux made a lengthy examination of the proposals and decided to submit them to specialists on Moroccan questions, notably M. Regnault, the French minister to Morocco. When they have formed an opinion the premier will call a meeting of the cabinet, probably on Thursday, and lay the whole matter before them for decision.

It appears certain that financial difficulties of Germany are partly the result of the operations of French financiers. The German monetary world was caught at a time when it was unable to resist the sudden hostility of the Paris bankers, who three weeks ago began to cut off credits in Germany.

German embarrassment was immediately perceived and this process was encouraged by the French government as a diplomatic maneuver.

LONDON—Despite the statement made in Paris that Germany's reply to France's Morocco proposals raised certain questions of principles there is no disposition here to regard this fresh phase of negotiations as increasing the possibilities of war. It is believed that the negotiations have, if anything, suffered a setback rather than progressed; but the best English opinion believes that the worst eventuality is another Algiers conference.

Meanwhile the hope is freely expressed that Saturday's slump on the Berlin bourse and the growing uneasiness throughout the fatherland may have an effect on Germany's attitude. The French ambassador to the court of St. James, M. Paul Cambon, left for Paris Sunday morning.

BERLIN—United States officers will be the chief guests at the German maneuvers, which this year are supposed to represent a decisive struggle around Berlin between invading armies landing on the North and Baltic seas, and a German force protecting the capital.

CHAMP CLARK IS GUEST OF FOLKS AT HOME TODAY

LOUISIANA, Mo.—Champ Clark is being entertained today by the "home folks," all Pike countyans and the greater part of the population of the ninth Missouri Congress district joining to make his home-coming from Washington an epoch in Missouri history.

It is here that Mr. Clark landed from a steamboat 36 years ago, as a young attorney from Kentucky, and throughout all these years he has accumulated an acquaintanceship which is legion, and loyal.

Next to Mr. Clark's address, which is looked forward to later in the day as the biggest thing on the program, is the basket dinner, the main prop of which will be home-fried chicken. Four hundred housewives have promised each to provide a well-filled basket and 100 home-grown watermelons are for dessert.

Among the speakers are Representatives I. S. Pepper of Iowa and Henry T. Rainey of Illinois.

TROLLEY EXPRESS AND FREIGHT LINE STARTS SERVICE

Boston shippers today have a new electric express and freight service started by the Bay State Street Railway Company to points in southeastern Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut. By the opening of the link between Boston and Brockton 141 shipping points are connected.

The express cars of the company will come in and go out of Boston to and from the new terminal warehouse which has been constructed by the side of the company's car barn at Neponset bridge, the Boston end being taken care of by the S. A. Freeman Company. The Boston office will be located at 34 and 35 India wharf.

INDORE GOVERNOR WILSON

TRENTON, N. J.—Governor Wilson of New Jersey was endorsed for the Democratic nomination for President of the United States Saturday at a joint meeting in this city of the Democratic state auxiliary committee and the executive committee of the federation of Democratic clubs of New Jersey.

PEARS YIELD \$1000 TO ACRE

GRAND JUNCTION, Col.—A total of 4500 boxes of Bartlett's from 4½ acres of pear trees is the astonishing record this season of James Goff, a rancher residing just east of this city. Goff has averaged \$1000 an acre from his pears for five years.

CRUISER CHESTER ARRIVES

The scout Chester arrived at the Charlestown navy yard on Sunday evening from the southern drill grounds. The cruiser will be at the yard for several days while minor repairs are being made.

CRUISER REACHES NEWPORT

NEWPORT, R. I.—The armored cruiser Washington, Capt. Richard M. Hughes, has arrived here from southern waters. Among the other naval arrivals were the destroyers Drayton and McCull from Gardners bay, L. I.

BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

LYNN

"La Morte Civile," a drama dealing with the fall of the Bourbon government, will be presented at the Lynn Women's clubhouse this evening.

The Rev. James S. Braker of the First Baptist church, who has accepted a call to Vermont, will be given a farewell reception Wednesday.

The Boston & Maine has been granted permits to lay temporary tracks across Central square, Market and Washington streets, to expedite permanent elevated construction.

EVERETT

Residents of ward 5 have formed an improvement association and have elected William F. Small president.

The new synagogue of the local Jewish congregation on Malden street was dedicated Sunday morning.

A lawn party and dance will be held tomorrow afternoon and evening on the grounds of the Home school property, recently purchased by the St. Andrews Association, the proceeds to be devoted to converting the property into a home for civil war veterans.

NEEDHAM

The Rev. C. E. Sawtelle of the First Baptist church conducted services at the Mothers Rest at Needham Heights yesterday afternoon, assisted by a group of young musicians.

The Woman's Alliance of the First parish resumed its meeting this afternoon after the summer vacation.

The Needham military band will give a concert on the common Saturday evening.

STONEHAM

The Middlesex Men's Club has elected: President, Edward Gay; vice-president, William H. Sprague; secretary, L. E. Doucet; treasurer, Howard Quimby; auditors, Herbert P. Rowe, Arthur Wane; executive board, William P. Fletcher, John E. Denahay, Charles H. Walker, John Perry, Lester D. Tarbett. The club has engaged Charles J. Harold of Winchester as director of a drama to be given in November.

WAKEFIELD

Capt. John H. McMahon of company A, sixth regiment, has issued orders for rendezvous drills, the first tonight and two others on Sept. 18 and 25. They will be held in the company's temporary headquarters in the Taylor building.

The first fall meeting of the Men's Club of the Congregational church will be held tonight in the Episcopal parish house.

BRIDGEWATER

A meeting will be held at the state normal school tomorrow evening for the purpose of organizing a football eleven.

Nippenicket tribe of Red Men of this town have voted to attend the celebration of the four hundredth council fire of Mattakeesett tribe of Rockland on the evening of Sept. 25 and will take part in the parade.

WATERTOWN

The attendance in the public schools for the opening week was 1620, while a year ago it was 1595.

The board of registrars of voters has completed its work of revising the voting list; 250 names having been dropped.

WEST BRIDGEWATER

The annual meeting of the Baptist church will be held this evening.

A number of the local members of the fortieth Massachusetts regiment attended the annual reunion held at Chelsea Saturday.

MELROSE

A large party of Y. M. C. A. members left today for a deep sea fishing trip off Swampscott.

A group photograph of last year's board of aldermen has been placed with the photographs of preceding boards in the aldermanic chamber at city hall.

MEDFORD

Congressman Samuel W. McCall of Winchester has written letters to practically all of the voters of the Medford-Winchester representative district, endorsing the candidacy of Representative Wilton B. Fay for reelection for a third term.

CHELSEA

A new order issued by the board of control provides that in the future, in all construction of sidewalks in the burned district, the city will furnish and set edgestones provided that the owner pays in advance for the granolithic sidewalks.

PLYMPTON

The next annual reunion of the Wright Family Association will be held in this town on invitation of Philander Wright. The grammar school will not open until Sept. 25. Harold I. Moore will be the teacher.

MIDDLEBORO

The Home Mission Circle of the Central Congregational church will hold its annual harvest festival in the vestry of the church Wednesday evening, Sept. 27.

HANOVER

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

SUITABLE FOR SCHOOLGIRLS

Serge skirt and Scotch madras blouse

SCHOOLGIRLS always find a shirt waist with contrasting skirt a useful combination. This waist is made in peasant style and with a tuck over each shoulder that provides becoming fulness. It can be made just as illustrated or with a round neck and sailor collar and with three quarter sleeves. Treated in either way it is dainty and girlish, attractive and at the same time simple and easy to make, there being only the under-arm and back seams.

The skirt is seyen gored and plaited, and plaited skirts are to be much worn by young girls. It is of moderate width and it gives long straight lines. In the illustration the skirt is made of serge and the blouse of Scotch madras. Both models are adapted to a variety of materials, however. The waist is an excellent one for silk and flannel as well as for washable materials and the skirt is adaptable to every suiting and skirting material.

For the 16 year size the blouse will require 3 yards of material 27, 2 1/4 yards 36 or 44 inches wide; for the skirt will be needed 7 1/2 yards of material 27, or 4 1/4 yards 36 or 44 inches wide; the width of skirt at lower edge is 2 1/2 yards, 1 1/2 yards when the plaits are laid.

A pattern of the blouse (7114) or of the skirt (7099), sizes 14, 16 and 18 years, can be had at any May Manton agency or will be sent by mail. Address 132 East Twenty-third street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.



LAMBREQUINS AND VALANCES

Their proper place in the modern house.

I HAVE had a number of inquiries recently about lambrequins and valances, writes Laura Baldwin Doolittle, in the Portland Oregonian. For a modern room it is best to design a valance especially for the place, taking into consideration the quality of the material used, the pattern, the place it is to be used and many more circumstances. It is not wise usually to put a valance on a low window, but when one wishes to shorten a high window, thus design a valance. For any plaited lambrequin plain fabrics or small figured ones should be used. Nothing is more disturbing than to see a large figure broken up by plaits. A valance cut plain to conform to the lines of the large figure is much better.

When one is going to use an applique, a plain, two-toned fabric is best, since figures in the material would destroy the value of the applique. For bedrooms a double gooseneck bracket with two rods is used for curtain and valance, but if the room is colonial or of sufficient style to warrant it, a cornice is good. It is hard to tell just when the brass cornice was first introduced. Some beautiful examples have come down to us from colonial days, together with the lovely holdbacks for curtains.

For general purposes the brass cornice is best. In some styles the cornice is covered with the material, but thought must be given to this subject the same as all others in order to attain the eternal fitness of things. In a room where curves predominate in the furniture and wall hangings, the valance should conform to this and be cut in scallops to have it all harmonize. One always recognizes the Louis periods. The

Empire, too, has a decided style of its own. Lambrequins and over-drapes give a room a finished appearance and an elegance that are never attained by just using curtains.

I went out to a big country estate the other day and the size of the house, the large rooms and big windows all demanded side draperies, curtains looped back, hangings of velvet and all that. They were doing the house over and enameling the woodwork. The architect was asked if he thought it was a bad now, the use of enameling, but he thought not, that we were just returning to the classic, which demands good work and a fine finish, and that is what we get in enamel.

One bedroom, the guest room, will have to have valances and all that goes with the colonial times, for there is a four-poster bed of mahogany and that takes a valance. Some like one around the top of the bed and some object on account of dust and air, but a neat Chippendale or English chintz made into a six-inch valance gives a charming effect without interfering much with the modern ideas of sanitation and free circulation of air. Then one can always use the valance around the bottom. The windows in this case must surely have the valance and white Swiss curtains, ruffled and looped back as in our grandmothers' day. We have some perfect reproductions in our imported chintz and printed linens. There is one in a deep yellow with lace effect in gray and black. This is a stunning thing to use with gray walls and furniture upholstered in the figured haircloth so much in vogue now. This touch of black gives it just the touch that a knot of black velvet does for a French gown.

FOUR GIRLS LIVE IN A COTTAGE

They keep expenses down to \$5 a week each.

ALTHOUGH all the arithmetics will prove that a dollar is a dollar—no more, no less—most women will stoutly maintain with me that its value depends directly on the ingenuity of the spender. Four of us decided not long ago that in place of five dollars' worth of ordinary boarding-house existence we could just as well have five dollars' worth of attractive and comfortable home life, writes Barbara Randolph in the Ladies' Home Journal.

In a suburb of the western city where we were all located the owner of a picturesque little stone cottage recognized its "possibilities." It was situated in a corner of his beautiful estate, and his idea was to fit it up in every detail ready for occupancy, and then rent it at a nominal sum to several of the young teachers who lived in boarding-houses.

We hired the cottage and the work was divided according to our several occupations. As my own work was done at home it fell to my lot to train the maid, order the household supplies and do the catering. Two of the girls were kindergarten teachers whose work was over at half-past twelve. One undertook to attend to the accounts and pay the bills, the other agreed to hold herself responsible for the cleaning of the house; that is, she would superintend the weekly cleaning which we planned to have done on Saturday mornings. Together they would attend to the household laundry, counting it and sending it off and putting it away on its return.

The fourth member of the household was a teacher in the high school. She had to take her luncheon with her and had long hours, so we decided not to give her any regular duties. She was dubbed the "odd-jobber" and she always maintained that she had to do more than anybody else.

Not one of us had ever had much experience in operating a household. As a working basis we determined to begin by paying five dollars a week apiece into the treasury, that being about the amount we had been paying at our respective boarding-houses. In round numbers we agreed that we should therefore have eighty-eight dollars each month to cover all of our expenses, outside of our own personal needs. This amount we divided in this way: Rent, \$10; food, \$30; maid, \$11; morning paper, 28 cents; telephone, \$1.50; laundering of household linen, \$4.50; total, \$87.28; balance on hand, \$30.72.

The balance of \$30.72 we agreed should cover the expense of heating and lighting the house. Our cellar was full of wood from the place, so our wood fire, which was to add so much to our joy, would cost us nothing.

We made one important provision to the effect that when one of the girls had a guest for a meal she should pay 25 cents into the treasury; when we wished to give a little dinner to persons to whom we were all indebted each should pay 25 cents toward a little more elaborate meal than we could otherwise afford.

The whole experiment worked out most satisfactorily—most surprisingly, too, for we were actually able to keep within the financial limits we had set for ourselves.

KEEPING CREAM

If you are doubtful about your cream keeping sweet, heat it to almost boiling, put in tightly corked glass bottles and set on the ice to cool, says the New Haven Register. In this way it will not sour nearly so soon.

TRIED RECIPES

GINGERED PEARS

PUT three pounds of sugar, half cup of water and the juice from three of a half lemons into a preserving kettle. When the sugar is dissolved add four pounds of sliced pears, quarter pound of ginger root scraped and cut in thin slices and the thin yellow rind of one lemon. Cook slowly for one hour, uncovered and can while hot.

ENGLISH GINGER APPLES

Peel, core and slice into cold water eight pounds of apples. Drain off the water, add four ounces of whole ginger, four pounds of sugar and one cup of water. Let stand 48 hours. Stir three times. Put into a kettle, add four pounds more of sugar and boil until transparent, which will be in about three quarters of an hour.

AN EGG AND TOMATO SALAD

Cook one pint of tomatoes, a bay leaf, a slice of onion and a stalk of celery for 15 minutes; add a fourth of a package of gelatine and strain. Chill four cups. Press half a boiled egg which has been dipped in liquid gelatine into the bottom of each cup and fill the cup with the tomato jelly. Unmold on lettuce dressed with French dressing. Serve with mayonnaise.

TOMATO TIMBALES

Tomato timbales are made by stewing down some strained tomatoes until quite thick, seasoning with salt, pepper and onion juice, and putting away until cold. To one cupful of this add three well beaten eggs, mix thoroughly, then fill well buttered timbale molds. Stand them in a pan of hot water in the oven or put into a steamer and cook slowly until firm in the center as a baked custard would be. This is a delightful luncheon dish.—Los Angeles Tribune.

GRANDMOTHER'S SPICE CAKE

Mix together 1 1/4 pounds of self-raising flour, 1/4 teaspoonful of salt, 1/2 teaspoonful of baking powder (more if plain flour is used); two teaspoonfuls of mixed spice, 1 1/2 teaspoonfuls ground ginger, 1/4 teaspoonful soft sugar.

When thoroughly mixed rub in 1/2 pound of butter or more if a richer cake is wanted. Then mix in 1/2 pound candied orange and lemon peel. Stir up with two well beaten eggs, add a little milk if not sufficiently moist. Bake for about 1 1/2 hours in slow oven.

PARIS MODES SEEN IN A GLANCE

Gowns of taffeta and hats of maline

MANY charming little taffeta afternoon frocks are made in Louis XIV. style. The changeable silks are favored, the latest combination seen in the Bois being red and gray. A white fichu trimmed the bodice and old-fashioned ruchings or box-plaited quillings edged the skirt and sleeves, says the Paris correspondent of the New York Press.

Fichus of black net are worn with these pretty taffeta gowns, and lace hats trimmed with valenciennes and black velvet ribbon.

Eyebrow embroidery trims silk suits and dresses. It is in ecru, white or colors, and can be removed to be cleaned. Very short tunics are shown on many dresses. The effect is of a double skirt which is coming decidedly to the front.

Ecru mousseline veils black silk or satin. This vies with white chiffon and mousseline over black for evening and formal afternoon wear.

Tulle and lace are largely used for fichus on evening gowns. These are edged with bead fringe. Double veillings are being used to give lovely iridescent effects. A white satin gown, for instance, shown by Martial & Armand, was veiled in bright blue mousseline de soie, over which was black chiffon.

Collarettes of black or white tulle are used to wear with afternoon gowns. Large black velvet hats are still worn with lingerie gowns.

Many blouses of striped mousseline de soie are being shown, to be worn with the tailored suits of linen or lightweight serge.

The vogue for black-and-white alliances is still at its height.

Skirts, especially on lingerie dresses, are showing more fulness. A sheer linen frock was richly embroidered in white and was trimmed with bands of emerald green mousseline at the edge of

skirt and sleeves. A green silk sash defined the waist.

Another lingerie model had an underskirt of black-and-white striped satin, and bright blue mousseline de soie trimmed the bodice and skirt.

A chic small hat, worn by a Frenchwoman noted for her smart dressing, had a puffed crown of black velvet, with two ruffles of lace to form the brim. It was bonnet-shaped and quaint. A line of tiny silk handmade roses in tangerine yellow was placed at the under surface of the brim.

Flat ruches of plaited tulle, in black and white, are placed on the crowns of many black velvet oval-shaped hats. Maline is still high in favor. Huge crowns of it in white, or in exquisite color combinations, are seen.

Old gold is one of the popular colors for afternoon. Blue in its many tones is still holding its own.

DRIED PUMPKINS

To dry pumpkin stew for pies, dry down as much as possible in the kettle. When it is dark and dry as is used for pies spread on plates that have been rubbed over with butter and place near the stove where it will dry as quickly as possible on the stove shelf or in the drying oven is best. It should be turned frequently, so as to dry evenly and should be kept covered from the dust. This dried pumpkin, if stored away where it will not mold, makes pies equal to fresh pumpkin. It should be soaked out in a small quantity of water over night, and it takes only a small quantity for a pie. To can pumpkin, steam until it can be pierced with a fork; lift out with a fork into sterilized jars, cover with the water from which it was steamed and seal as usual.—Housekeeper.

CORN COOKED IN A PAPER BAG

New York woman has been experimenting

A WOMAN who has been experimenting with the new paper-bag cookery described in a London letter writes the New York Evening Post as follows:

"Some days ago there appeared in your paper an article about paper-bag cookery, and the efforts of M. Bailly, the chef of the Hotel St. Regis, to cook a luncheon in bags were described at some length.

"I am only a woman and a little housewife, and can of course not be compared with a man-cook, especially with such a great one as M. Bailly. Nevertheless, I gathered my courage and decided to do a little paper-bag cooking on my own hook on the strength of your article. I procured Soyer's book on the subject and began modestly with cod bourgeoise. It proved a success. This was a week ago. Since then I have been

cooking everything almost in paper bags, everything except soup.

"Soyer does not say anything about corn, so I invented my own recipe in the cooking of it. I put six ears of corn into the bag, with a small tumbler of water, and let them cook for 30 minutes. No butter. Came out perfect. The 'top part' was not 'more cooked than the bottom,' neither was it 'brown,' as in M. Bailly's experiment. But what could I expect after keeping them in the oven for one hour and 15 minutes? As a rule paper-bag cooking takes much less time than the ordinary way. A five-pound chicken does not need more than 45 minutes in a paper bag.

"I am telling this for the benefit of my sisters who are interested in this new cooking process and who perhaps might have become discouraged after having tried it according to M. Bailly's method, as described in your paper."

PUTTING LOVE INTO A LABOR

Way to success and happiness

I HATE my work," is the expression which comes from the lips of many girls. That is what makes life seem drudgery. Unless we like the thing we are doing, it becomes a burden.

"Yet how can I like it?" is the insistent demand. "It is uncongenial, irksome."

Why is it uncongenial, why is it irksome? Can you do anything better? Are you really worth more money than you are getting? Are our services valuable?

These are searching questions, says the Chicago Inter-Ocean. We are so apt to overvalue ourselves; to believe that the world owes us a better living than it is giving us.

As a matter of fact, our work means nothing to most of us; we apply the money test to everything.

Yet wise men have not looked upon work from this point of view. Indeed one of them has said:

"If a man loves the labor of any trade, apart from any question of success or fame, the gods have called him."

You don't believe this, because you think that pleasure and freedom from toil are the desirable things, and probably no argument would convince you otherwise. Yet as life goes on you will find that your day's work counts for much in the sum of your happiness.

Whatever your occupation, it must mean to you one of two things—an almost unbearable burden or a congenial vocation.

To make it congenial should be your effort. To consider yourself above your work is to strike the wrong note in life's harmony. If you are above it, then you should seek something else to do. If you are fit for a higher class of labor you will find it.

There is a "divine discontent" which makes us strive for better things, but there is also a "divine content" which should make us give to each day's work the best that is in us. To slight every task, to grumble at monotony, to watch the clock in anticipation of release, is to impose upon ourselves a weary burden.

Shall I tell you how one girl taught herself to like her work? It was a dreary enough occupation in all "conscience. She had to fill in certain spaces

on printed post cards. Hundreds of other clerks were doing the same thing, and there seemed to be no opportunity for advance. From 9 in the morning until 4:30 in the afternoon she wrote, interminably, with an intermission of a half hour for lunch.

She said: "I had been used to the out-of-doors, and to an easy-going existence where shopping and housework and marketing gave me plenty of variety and sufficient exercise. After I went into the office I felt like a caged bird. The only time that I seemed to live was after I left work. 'So my days' work came to be a dreadful thing."

"I had heard some one tell of the penmanship exalted of those who do cataloging for libraries. I resolved to learn to write in the fine, exact manner which appears on card indexes. I hunted up a friend in a public library and questioned her. For weeks after that I practised, and finally each post card that went from my hands bore the stamp of finished script. You have no idea how I enjoyed that one small detail of interest in my daily toil, and in the end it counted. My perfect post cards could not escape the eyes of those in authority. I think they indicated my ability to break away from set routine. My chief recognized this and promotion ensued. I was put to work on charts where my exact penmanship was needed."

Our work will mean something to us only as we resolve to make it worth while. To look upon it as a side issue, to make the part of our day in which we toil the least important part in our thoughts and plans is to put up a barrier against success and happiness.

SHE SEWS FOR SIX

A company of six busy women save much time and labor by engaging the same seamstress to come to each one of them, one day a week, the year round—each woman having a regular day," says Woman's Home Companion.

When a hole is found, a button off, a seam ripped, a dress to be let down, each article is laid aside in a large basket for the mending day. Patches, buttons, thread and other needed materials are hunted up at once and folded in each garment. On the outside of each is pinned a paper with directions. Thus always the stitch in time saves nine, no work goes from week to week, and if one mother has an invitation out on mending day she can go because the seamstress knows the house and has her directions before her.

Try it and you will find that by having the same woman to sew regularly one day each week you will accomplish wonders.

EACH WOMAN HAS TWO BAGS TO MARK HOSIERY

Lovely perfumed dress accessories

FROM Paris comes the news that every woman is the possessor of at least two of the fascinating new bags that find such favor in the eyes of the well-dressed woman.

They are large and small, although the general tendency is toward the small compact bag with its fittings.

Fabric bags share in popularity with suede and glaze kid, and even the leather bags are elaborately trimmed.

Every one of them is held or hung from the shoulder by a long cord, which is of silk or metal and is adorned with knots at stated intervals or with loops and tassels.

Frames are of gold, silver or any desired metal, are ornate and correspond with the body of the bag, which is set with all sorts of imitation jewels.

A beautiful one of oyster-colored suede hangs from the shoulder by a silver cord, knotted in several places. The knots are each studded with dull blue stones and the bag itself has an intricate design worked on its surface with bits of turquoise.

Another lovely sac, as the French call them, is of colored kid studded all over with copper nailheads with pyramidal tops. The frame is dull gold.

Tiny black-and-white tassels adorn a bag of black velvet that is carried over the arm by a long black silk cord. Tassels are seen on each corner of a satin bag the shape of a large envelope of black-and-white striped satin. The flap

CUCUMBER DISH

An attractive way to serve sliced cucumbers is after peeling the cucumbers to cut them in half lengthwise. Then place them in ice and water for 20 minutes. Put the cucumbers, flat side down, on a small platter or oval dish, and slice very thin, taking pains to keep the halves in perfect shape. Garnish the dish with radishes cut open or sliced, and a little green. Pour a thick French dressing over just before serving.—Newark News.

LINING CLOTHS

Because it does not split like silk, French dressmakers use chiffon cloth for lining silk and cloth sleeves, as well as those of sheerer fabrics, says the New York Tribune. For lining drop skirts and waists and for fashioning princess slips they use a soft twilled satin or a lousine, both of which will wear practically forever.

Featherweight Coiffures

Distinctive of tone, Simonson's excellent skill exhibited in the ease of arrangement. An artistic supremacy is reflected in our stemless Psyche Knot—summer comfort combined with elegance of effect.

Our Everlasting Hair Wave

adds the charm of youthfulness to every type of femininity. Shampooing makes it curl all the more—guaranteed.

Women Living Outside New York

may order wholly through correspondence. No shade of hair is too rare for us to match in color, quality and texture. The personal attention I give to all such orders is the keynote of "Fifty Years of Success."

Hairdressing and Tinting Massaging

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Every Thing in Hair Goods

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WE MAKE A SPECIALTY of Trunk Fibre in all of the standard Trunk colors. Angles and bands, plain and creased, Strap Loops, Corners for Suit Cases and Telescopes. Prices and samples on application.

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That Explain the News

LITERATURE
EDUCATION
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ART

THESE, added to the

news itself, give more than

usual interest to the clean

and wholesome pages of

Wednesday's Monitor

TO KEEP CABBAGES

One of the ways in which to mark hosiery is by means of an initial or monogram embroidered at the top of the stocking. The letters are placed so as to come on the outer side of the stocking near the center, says the Chicago Inter Ocean. As most stockings have a closer weave at the top the embroidery is not so hard to do, and is a very nice way to mark hosiery intended for a gift.

TO KEEP CABBAGES

To keep cabbages, pack them in sawdust in the barn and allow the whole to freeze. The sawdust being a non-conductor of heat, once it becomes frozen through, it will not thaw out until April. The cabbage will come out almost as nice as when put in.—Suburban Life.

PUDDING IN CASES

To use up left over rice pudding, divide it among as many paper cases as there are persons to be served. Top each with a spoonful of jam or jelly. Cover all with stiff, beaten cream sweetened to the taste and flavored in any way preferred.—New York Tribune.

GIRL'S IMPROVED KITCHEN

Dry-goods box utilized for table and cupboard

ONE of the girls who keeps bachelor hall while she earns her living with the typewriter in a big business house, sends the following to the Commoner: "I could hardly afford to board at a desirable place if I wanted to save my wages, and that's just what I did want, for I don't expect to work at small wages forever, and there is a lot of expense in fitting one for 'something better,' if one pair of hands has to do everything—which was the case with my own. So I got a comfortable room in a nice locality, with just as little furniture as I could get along with to make it homelike.

"Some of the furniture was 'improved,' and other pieces were gathered out of a second-hand store, sandpapered and varnished and renovated nicely by those same hands. Behind a screen (home-made from a cheap 'clothes-horse' frame) in one corner of the room and under one window, was a large box, such as dry goods come in, which cost me 25 cents, delivered. I used the loose top for shelves—two of them—and turned the box on its side, with the open side toward

the room. I covered the top of the box with oilcloth, tacked on around the edges, with a scant curtain of alkoline falling in front, and I papered the ends with yellow wrapping paper.

"On the oilcloth I set an oil stove which had a separate rack. Inside the box were the shelves, and a row of nails, and on the nails were hung my few kitchen utensils, while the shelves held my dishes, groceries, and other 'necessities.' When not in use, the stove and baker were set in the bottom of the 'table.' The back of the screen had a few more nails and hooks driven into it, and these nails held dust-pan, brush and many handy things. There were hooks for hanging things, and everything was kept off the floor.

"The whole thing took up but little space, even when we count in the set of shelves in one corner which held other 'things' dear to the housewife's heart. But there was a lot of good cooking and laundering of small pieces done in the seclusion of that screened corner, and it saved me many dollars by being there."

MR. WHITE IS SAID TO BE GAINING VOTES IN FOREIGN ELEMENT

Politicians who are following closely the activities of the three candidates for the Republican nomination for Governor declare that Representative Norman H. White is gaining considerable strength among the Republicans of foreign birth or parentage. Mr. White is said to be making it a point to reach this faction of the electorate by enlisting on his side leaders of the various foreign American organizations and by a free distribution of campaign literature printed in the language best known to the newly adopted sons of America.

Circulars of this nature are being distributed in Springfield today in anticipation of two speeches scheduled to be delivered by Representative White at Memorial hall and at Rientor hall in Indian Orchard tonight. Special efforts are being made to circulate the literature among the French and Italian voters of the city.

Lieutenant Governor Frothingham expects to limit his campaign activities today to Boston. The only speeches he will make will be those before the South Boston Republican Club and Ward 12 Republican Club.

Speaker Joseph Walker will devote a large part of his time this week to campaigning in Essex and Norfolk counties. Tonight he will address a rally of French Republicans in Lowell arranged by Representative George E. Marchand.

NORWOOD MAN DECORATED BY FRANZ JOSEPH

NORWOOD, Mass.—Victor M. Martinidesz of Norwood has received a medal from Franz Joseph, Emperor of Austria, for meritorious service in the Austro-Hungarian army. The medal is somewhat larger than a half-dollar, and is of bronze, and is attached to crossed ribbons of the national colors. On one side is a profile of the Emperor, surrounded by the inscription in German, "Franz Joseph, Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary." On the reverse is the date of issue of the medal.

In Austria-Hungary, when Mr. Martinidesz served in the army and won his sergeant's rank, it was compulsory to serve three years. He served five years and five months, and as a reward for efficiency and for bravery he was presented the medal. It was in putting down a rebellion that he saw service.

MAYOR FLETCHER OF PROVIDENCE TO RUN AGAIN

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Mayor Henry Fletcher, who has been spoken of as a candidate for Governor this fall on the Republican ticket, issued a statement today in which he said that he would be a candidate again for mayor and for no other office.

"The affairs of this city," he said, "are of such importance, and as I have started many improvements, notably in the harbor, I would like to see them completed. I am too deeply interested in many projects that are under way to consider a nomination for the governorship or any other office."

CALL CONVENTION OF POSTMASTERS

The Postmasters Association of New England, embracing first, second and third class offices, will hold its semi-annual convention and dinner at the American hotel Oct. 11. There will be sessions at 10 a. m. and at 2 p. m., followed by a reception at 6 p. m., and a dinner at 6:30 p. m.

Postmaster General Hitchcock has been invited. Also five other guests.

EDISON FIRM TO BUILD STATION
SAN BERNARDINO, Cal.—The Southern California Edison Electric Company has contracted with the Engstrom Company for the construction of a sub-station on the Edison company at Colton. It is to be of concrete and cost \$16,597.

DREDGING COMPANY'S PLANT IN HARBOR TO DEEPEN SHIP CHANNEL

Dredging is soon to begin on clearing the main ship channel of the ledges which have prevented deep draft vessels from entering Boston harbor except at high water. The Great Lakes Dredging & Tug Company's plant reached the harbor today and will begin to operate as soon as the machinery can be made ready.

The dredging plant completed the 2500-mile trip from Cleveland and Duluth in 40 days and is considered a difficult tow. Tugs from Chicago towed the apparatus through the Great Lakes to the St. Lawrence river and down as far as Montreal, where the big tug Powerful of Bermuda and the tugs J. O. Gravel and Sin Mac of Montreal picked them up and brought them to Boston. The tugs will return to Montreal shortly.

The fleet consists of the dredge Napoleon, steel drill boat No. 4 and scows Nos. 35 and 36.

The company contract with the government calls for the removal of about 35,000 yards of ledge from the 35-foot channel. It is expected that the work will take about a year. Vessels entering the harbor have grounded in spite of the fact that the buoys indicated a depth of 35 feet.

PLAN TO POSTPONE MEXICO ELECTION CENTERS INTEREST

MEXICO CITY—Public interest is centering in the approaching session of Congress on account of the campaign now being made to have the elections postponed. It is claimed that peace has not been fully restored, and that the conditions are not such that a quiet and fair election can be held.

The Madero element is alone in opposing the move, but as the Congress is a holdover from the Diaz administration and is largely Revista in sympathy, the postponement of the election in certain quarters is held to be assured. The opposition maintains that General Madero is losing popularity and with a postponement of the election the chances of beating him are greatly increased. That serious trouble will result if Congress takes this action is certain.

According to reports received here nine persons were killed during a clash between partisans of General Reyes and Maderistas at Tuxtla Chico Monday.

Today the Reyes convention will elect permanent officers, listen to an address of welcome and get down to business. Four candidates for the vice-presidency will be discussed. They are Francisco Vasquez Gomez, former Governor Teodoro Dehesa of Vera Cruz, Senor don Jose Peon del Valle and Senor don Jose Lopez Portillo.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSIONERS ANNOUNCE TESTS

The United States civil service commission announces through its New England secretary, Edward E. Stebbins, an examination to be held Sept. 20 for high grade machinists in the Watertown arsenal, Watertown, Mass., at a rate of \$3.28 a day. No educational test is required and applicants will not be required to call at the Federal building for examination.

Application form 1900 may be obtained from Maj. C. C. Williams, chairman of the board of civil service examiners, Watertown arsenal, or Edward E. Stebbins, 141 Postoffice building, Boston. The application blanks must be filed on or before Sept. 20.

Announcement is also made of examinations to be held for the position of apprentice draftsman in the Springfield armory, Springfield, Mass., at an entrance salary of from \$360 to \$480.

MR. BRYAN VISITS BAR HARBOR, ME.
BAR HARBOR, Me.—Mr. and Mrs. William Jennings Bryan paid a short visit to Bar Harbor Sunday, arriving at noon and leaving in the evening for Bangor en route for the provinces. They were guests of Congressman Harrison at the latter's summer residence.

SUMMER SEASON OFFICIALLY ENDS AT REVERE BEACH

The summer season at Revere Beach ended officially Sunday with the closing of the state bathhouse at 8 p. m. and the various boardwalk attractions at 11 p. m. There were about 75,000 persons at the beach for the day and of these 1243 patronized the bathhouse.

Exact figures for the 1911 attendance at the bathhouse have not been filed yet with the metropolitan park commission, but it is understood that the season was very successful. There was a record-breaking attendance in July due to two weeks of high temperature.

Prize winners in the decorated automobiles in the Mardi Gras parade that wound up the beach carnival Saturday night were: First, E. A. Loud; second, Mrs. Helene L. Sweeney; third, George H. Jackson, all of Revere; honorable mention, C. L. Bragdon, Howard Brooks and C. F. Chisholm of Winthrop. The judges were Frank H. Tucker of Winthrop, Judge Samuel R. Cutler of Chelsea and ex-Representative Arthur B. Curtis.

STEAMER BOHEMIAN HERE WITH SCORES OF SCHOOL TEACHERS

More than 80 of the 121 cabin passengers arriving here today on the Leyland liner Bohemian, Capt. Neil McCallum, were teachers returning to resume their duties in the schoolrooms throughout New England, after spending the summer touring abroad. Out of the 121 passengers only 30 were men. This is the largest number of passengers ever carried by this steamer.

Judge J. P. Parmenter of Arlington returned on the vessel from a three-month tour of the continent. Other Boston people on board were: S. E. Gideon of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Mrs. Gideon; Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Getchell; Miss Solva Greve, Miss Louise Kelley, Mrs. B. F. Lang with Miss Edith Lang, Miss E. R. Murphy, Miss B. Ormsby, Miss A. F. Rockwood, and Miss Elizabeth Ronald.

Among the other passengers were: Miss Emily Farley, Wellesley Hills; Miss M. S. Fickett, Somerville; Miss E. Sampson, Newtonville; Miss N. L. Shaw and Miss Janet Ferguson, Brookline; Miss Julia Orinway, Jamaica Plain; Miss Dorothy G. Rice, Malden; J. B. Kelley, Roxbury; and C. A. Parmelee, North Andover. In addition to the passengers, the Bohemian brought about 2000 tons of general cargo including 500 barrels of Irish salt mackerel.

On her return trip the Bohemian will take on a large cargo, officers stating that she would be filled to capacity. Captain McCallum said that when she pushes out of her berth at the B. & A. docks, East Boston, at 3 p. m. next Friday, she will have about 100,000 bushels of grain, 1000 tons of flour, 700 tons of steel, 400 tons of provisions, and 700 head of cattle stowed beneath the hatches.

BRITISH NAVAL CADET'S TRIP

NEW YORK—Vere Harmsworth, son of Sir Harold Harmsworth, brother of Lord Northcliffe and a cadet in the British navy, has been busy seeing New York. In one year he will be graduated from the Royal Naval College in Dartmouth, England.

Hugh Tuite, one of Lord Northcliffe's lieutenants, publisher and director in the firm, accompanied young Harmsworth and his school chum, Lucas King, to this city.

Vere Harmsworth was in the naval college at the time the Prince of Wales was there. When asked what he thought of the prince, he answered: "He is an exceedingly nice chap."

CHINESE CRUISER NOW AT NEW YORK

NEW YORK—No sooner had the Hai-Chi, the first Chinese warship to visit this country, anchored off Seventieth street today, than her 450 men were given shore leave and landed. The Hai-Chi will remain here a week before visiting Philadelphia, Boston, Newport and Annapolis.

A Hai-Chi party left Boston's Chinatown last night for New York, where a reception is to be given to Rear Admiral Ching Pih Kwang and the men of the Chinese cruiser of that name, which arrived in New York yesterday.

There will be a celebration here when the Hai-Chi arrives.

WHITINSVILLE TO DEDICATE CHURCH

WHITINSVILLE, Mass.—The new Whitinsville Methodist church will be dedicated Oct. 19. John W. Hamilton, bishop of the New England district, will conduct the dedication. There will be a three days' service, beginning Oct. 19 and ending Sunday, Oct. 22.

RED MEN IN CONVENTION
CLEVELAND—Delegates and officers of the Improved Order of Red Men are arriving here for the sixty-fourth convention of the great council, which opens today. Among the national officers already present are George B. Griggs of Houston, Tex., great inchoonee; Carl Foster, Bridgeport, Conn., great senior sagamore, and Fred O. Downs, Boston, great junior sagamore.

NEW MISSIONARIES AT CONFERENCE OF BAPTIST MINISTERS

Missionaries who are to leave for foreign fields on Friday were introduced today at the Baptist ministers' conference in Chipman hall, Tremont temple, and a further conference will be held in the missionary rooms this afternoon.

These missionaries go out for the American Baptist Foreign Missionary Society, and will be given public receptions and farewell meetings on Wednesday and Thursday in Ford hall.

Some of the missionaries have sailed. Those bound for China, Burma and the Philippines will leave on Friday, and those bound for Assam, South India and Bengal-Orissa will sail on the Bohemia the same day.

The list of new missionaries follows: For Burma—Miss L. L. Austin of Pennsylvania. E. C. Condit of New Jersey. Miss I. M. Adams of Vermont, the Rev. and Mrs. S. E. Miner of California, Miss G. L. Pennington of Ohio. Miss Lena Tillman of Pennsylvania, the Rev. H. W. Smith of Massachusetts and Mrs. Smith of Iowa, the Rev. and Mrs. S. C. Sonnichsen of Nebraska.

For Assam—The Rev. and Mrs. W. M. Fox and Miss T. H. Doe of Massachusetts.

For South India—Miss L. M. Doughton of Pennsylvania, the Rev. and Mrs. L. C. Smith of California.

For South China—Miss Louise Campbell of Washington and Miss M. E. Cruff of Connecticut.

For East China—The Rev. and Mrs. C. L. Bromley of Pennsylvania and Miss M. D. Woods of Massachusetts.

For West China—Miss I. M. Chambers of Ohio, D. C. and Mrs. Graham and F. N. and Mrs. Smith of New York, J. C. and Mrs. Jensen of Idaho.

For Gt. China—C. A. Kirkpatrick and Mrs. Kirkpatrick of Pennsylvania.

For Japan—Miss M. F. Hilliard of Massachusetts, Miss M. D. Jesse of Virginia and Miss H. P. Topping of New York.

For Africa—Hjalmar Ostrom and Mrs. Ostrom of Massachusetts, Miss Muriel Porter of England and Mr. and Mrs. L. F. Wood of New York.

For Philippine islands—Miss Frieda Appel of Massachusetts.

For Bengal—Mr. and Mrs. H. I. Frost of Rhode Island.

Missionaries returning to the field are as follows:

For Burma—Miss L. L. Austin, F. H. and Mrs. Evelyn, Miss H. E. Hawkes, Miss A. M. Lemon, Mrs. S. R. McCurdy, Mrs. John McFaire, H. I. and Mrs. Marshall, Mrs. H. W. Mix, Miss C. E. Putnam, Miss Agnes Whithead, W. E. and Mrs. Waitt.

For Assam—Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Bowlers, Mr. and Mrs. L. W. B. Jackson and A. E. Stephen.

For South India—Miss L. A. Benjamin, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Brock, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Elmore, Miss M. K. Kurtz, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Stanton.

For South China—The Rev. and Mrs. William Ashmore, H. A. and Mrs. Kemp and Mrs. R. E. Worley.

For East China—F. W. Goddard, and Mrs. Goddard.

For West China—H. J. and Mrs. Opershaw, Miss F. P. Page, C. E. Tompkins, and Mrs. Tompkins.

For Japan—Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Briggs.

For Africa—Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Bain, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Clark, Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Gotsas, Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Leslie, Mr. and Mrs. P. A. McDairmid, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Moody.

For the Philippines—Dr. and Mrs. P. H. J. Lerrigo, Dr. and Mrs. H. H. Steinmiz and Miss Margaret Luman.

TECH Y. M. C. A. PLANS EXPANSION

WORCESTER, Mass.—General Secretary Clarence P. Shedd of the Worcester Polytechnic Institute Y. M. C. A., proposes to inaugurate at this year's term of the school a series of weekly addresses to the members, an information bureau and an employment bureau, and to greatly broaden the work.

Copies of the polytechnic handbook are ready for student distribution. The publication committee members are E. Harold Keefe '12, chairman; F. Allen Simmons '13, H. F. Taylor '12, L. H. Treadwell '12.

The leaders of the work plan to arrive in Worcester by Sept. 18, in order to have two days for conference and to arrange the details connected with their particular part of the work. President Leon H. Treadwell, Secretary F. Allen Simmons and Treasurer Harland F. Stuart are already on hand assisting in the preparations for the work.

START POSTCARD PEACE CAMPAIGN

NEW YORK—The American Association for International Conciliation, in New York, has begun a postal card campaign, with appeals to voters and women of the various states to write their senators urging the prompt ratification of the pending arbitration treaties with England and France.

SHIP OWNERS TO BUILD LAUNDRY
SAN PEDRO, Cal.—The first steamship company on the Pacific coast to operate its own laundry will be the Pacific Navigation Company. A permit has been asked to build one on the Salt Lake railroad holdings at East San Pedro, opposite the depot. The laundry bills for the steamer Yale and Harvard are said to average \$1500 a month and the company expects to save considerably by operation of a plant.

ENGLISH AERO POST AROUSES INTEREST, KING GETTING MAIL

LONDON—The inauguration of the aerial postal service in England has aroused much interest. C. H. Gresswell, piloting a racing aeroplane, left the Windsor aviation field on Saturday for Windsor bearing a small sack of mail addressed to King George. The King was so much interested in the experiment that he permitted the aviator to land in the park of Windsor castle.

Four other aviators followed Gresswell, loaded down with 100,000 pieces of mail, most of which were post cards from suffragists addressed to Premier Asquith, asking him to remember the slogan, "Votes for Women," in 1912.

Other letters were addressed by the postmaster to postmasters of foreign cities and to other government dignitaries.

The first aeroplane covered 18 miles toward Windsor from the aviation field in 16 minutes after the start.

NEW YORK—Miss Matilda Moisant, flying at Hempstead field in a Moisant monoplane Sunday, probably attained a higher altitude than any other woman aviator has ever reached. She rose to nearly 2500 feet.

Andre Houppert then took Miss Moisant's machine and made a long cross-country flight over the Wheatley Hills and Long Island sound.

The contest committee of the meet, to be held at Nassau boulevard, Long Island, Sept. 23 to Oct. 1, has decided not to permit any flying over grandstands, groups of spectators or automobiles. The "ocean wave," the "spiral glide" and the "perpendicular dip" will be eliminated from the program and aviators undertaking them will be penalized and, if necessary, excluded from the meet.

Tom Sopwith, the English aviator, dropped into the ocean off the Brighton Beach race track while making a flight in his biplane with Leo Hammond as a passenger Sunday afternoon. Both men were rescued and the machine towed to shore.

Later Claude Grahame-White while attempting to rise in his Nieuport monoplane bounded and plunged along, until the machine struck a ditch, breaking the propeller and one of the wings and damaging the engine.

George W. Beatty broke the left plane of his Wright machine by colliding with a fence when attempting a flight.

ATLANTIC, Mass.—Lieut. T. D. Milling, U. S. A., did considerable flying at the aviation field here Sunday in a Burgess-Wright biplane, and took up a number of passengers. In the evening he left for Washington, to report at the government aviation school at College Park, Md., today.

FIRST JAMAICAN ORANGES IN WITH FRUIT STEAMER

Bringing the first shipment of Jamaican oranges received at this port this season, the United Fruit Company's steamer Admiral Dewey, Captain O'Neil, one of the two fruiters in today, tied up at Long wharf to discharge. The Dewey came from Kingston and Port Morant, and had 5 boxes of oranges besides other fruit. The Esparta, Captain Glenn, which is the other fruit steamer in today, came from Port Limon, Costa Rica.

Among the Dewey's passengers were Mrs. E. Linton, Frank E. Crawford, Miss Winifred Crawford, Miss Georgiana Crawford, Miss Florence Parsons and Walter A. Chabot of Boston. Her cargo consisted of 23,700 bunches of bananas, 52 boxes of grape fruit, 300 bags of coconuts and 5 boxes of oranges.

Included in the Esparta's passenger list were Thomas J. Lewis, Mrs. E. M. Donaldson, Austin E. Donaldson, Miss A. L. Donaldson, Miss Hilda Wilson and Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Scott. The steamer brought 30,000 bunches of bananas for cargo.

GREENFIELD PLAN TO CUT FOOD COST

GREENFIELD, Mass.—To reduce the price of groceries and provisions, about 400 persons, mostly railroad men, have organized the Greenfield Cooperative Store Association with a capital of \$25,000.

The association has obtained an option on a Main street store and expects to be ready to do business by Oct. 1.

EXPECTING STRIKE DECISION

CHICAGO—It was announced today that the decision of the machinists' union as to paying strike benefits, if there should be a walkout on the Illinois Central lines, would be given out before night at Davenport, Ia., where the annual convention is being held. On this action the calling of a strike largely rests.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—The international officers and the advisory committee of the five shoe unions which are preparing to strike on the Harriman railroads arrived here from San Francisco today. After an informal conference they will start eastward to consult with members of the various locals preparatory to calling a general shoemakers' strike in the near future.

COL. PIERCE MADE GENERAL
Frederick E. Pierce of Greenfield, colonel of the second regiment, has been elected brigadier general of the first brigade to succeed General Clark, resigned.

A DAY OFF AT LAKE WINNIPESAUKEE



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Lunch Served on Board Steamer

Secure your tickets early for the
Best Family Outing Trip of the Year.

Procure your tickets early from local ticket agent.
C. M. BURT, General Passenger Agent.

WHAT EDITORS ARE SAYING

THE selected editorial comments today deal with the announcement of Senator Bailey of Texas that he will not be a candidate for reelection to the United States Senate.

WASHINGTON HERALD—No one can gainsay, however, the brilliancy of his intellect. He is unquestionably one of the ablest men in the Senate today. A student of history, intensely interested in everything that pertains to the science of government, and possessed of a logical mind, he has shone in debate, while his longer speeches have been listened to with attention. Attacked because of his alleged connection with the oil trust, he secured a vindication from his state, but this gave him little gratification when he found himself isolated because of his ultra-conservatism.

SPRINGFIELD UNION—Had he taken himself less seriously at times and his responsibilities to the public more seriously, it would have been better for his fame. His attractive personality has

made him many warm and fast friends, but his alleged favoritism toward and affiliation with powerful monopolistic interests has brought him bitter political opponents. All in all, his prospective work as a New York corporation lawyer is likely to prove more congenial to him than a continued career in politics.

CHICAGO INTER-OCEAN—The nation never needed real statesmen in Washington more than it does now. Its need was never greater there for men of broad and sober minds, of courage, convictions and true patriotism. The Hon. Joseph Weldon Bailey is all these. In mental power, in ability to distinguish between the clamors and fashions of the moment and the policies that make for the nation's permanent welfare, he is among the foremost men in Congress. He is the recognized leader of his party in the Senate. His merits are appreciated in his own state. It is hard to believe that he would be seriously opposed for reelection.

AT RAILROAD TERMINALS

The bridge and right of way departments of the Boston & Albany road removed old bridge No. 40 at Ashland Sunday on tracks 1 and 2 and installed new No. 40 between trains without delay to traffic.

The private Pullman car Olympia occupied by Louis Cabot and party arrived at North station over the Maine Central and Boston & Maine roads this morning from Bar Harbor, Me.

Fred Danaher, assistant passenger train master of the Boston & Albany road at South station, is spending his vacation on the Great lakes with a side trip up the St. Lawrence to Montreal, Can.

Arthur B. Corthell, chief engineer of the Boston & Maine road, and party left North station Sunday in private car 555 for Fabyans, N. H., on company business.

For a party of Odd Fellows en route to Bethlehem, N. H., the passenger department of the Boston & Maine road provided special service from North station this morning.

The Portland (Me.) Traffic Club occupied special equipment furnished by the Boston & Maine road on the Portland express from North station this morning.

The private Pullman car Ranger, occupied by Henry Berrill and party passed through Boston early today en route from Rockland, Me., to New York city.

John D. Young, signal engineer of the Boston & Maine road, has a force of interlocking men enlarging the Union switch mechanical machine at East Somerville on account of new tracks to the ship yard.

ADJUST SALEM LABOR DISPUTE

SALEM, Mass.—In a measure the differences between the Central Labor Union of this city and the American Federation of Labor are adjusted.

The trouble began two years ago over the action of the local boot and shoe workers' union in furnishing helpers to Cass & Daly, shoe manufacturers of this city, following a strike of employees affiliated with the United Shoe Workers Union of America.

The Central Labor Union held a meeting Sunday and the special committee submitted a report that the Central Labor Union of Salem had always been loyal to the American Federation of Labor. This report was adopted.

M. BAKHMETIEFF APPOINTED
ST. PETERSBURG—Official announcement is made of the appointment of M. Bakhmetieff as Russian ambassador to the United States in succession to Baron Rosen.

NEWS BRIEFS

FAXON CLUB ENTERTAINS
Members of the Faxon Club of Roxbury, who have occupied a cottage through the summer at 252 Endicott avenue, Beachmont, held their usual ladies' day yesterday, entertaining about 500 guests.

PROF. G. T. KNIGHT PASSES AWAY
George Thompson Knight, for 28 years a professor at the Crane theological school, Tufts College, passed away late last night at his home, 114 Professors row, Somerville.

TRANSVAAL GOLD IS RECORD
LONDON—The output of the Transvaal gold mines during the month of August broke all records. The total number of ounces of gold mined was 713,407, the value of the metal being approximately \$14,757,853.

COURT MARTIAL CASES UP
WASHINGTON—Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood, chief of staff, U. S. A., will go today or Tuesday to Cold Spring Harbor, N. Y., to consult with the secretary of war, Henry L. Stimson, in regard to the disposition of seven court-martial cases that have recently come to the war department from West Point.

TRAVEL

CUNARD LINE

Boston-Queenstown-Liverpool

FRANCONIA Sept. 19, 6 P. M.

IVERNA Oct. 17, 5 P. M.

NEW YORK-Fishguard-Liverpool

MAURETANIA Sept. 13, 9 A. M.

LUSITANIA Sept. 20, 9 A. M.

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SOMETHING FOR EVERYBODY EVERYWHERE

Buyers' Guide to Shops of Quality

Boston

ACCOUNT BOOKS

BARRY, BEALE & CO., 108-110 Washington st., Boston—Requires demanded by the penman of the office or in the home may be found at the **BLANK BOOK CORNER**, Phone Richmond 1492.

ACTIVE SHOENING

ACTIVE SHOENING—By our new process of shoe making we make the feet fit. SMALL, 282 Boylston st., Boston.

ANDIRONS

ANDIRONS, Kitchen Furnishings, B. F. MACY, formerly of F. A. Walker & Co., 410 Boylston st., Tel. B. B. 3009.

ARTIST

JOHN H. TEARLE—Painting, designing and illustrating books and cards; lesson markers, 25c. Catalogue free. 420 Boylston st., Boston.

ART-FLORENTINE

O. CUSUMANO, Importer of Florentine Specialties, 292 Boylston st., BOSTON.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS

CHILDREN'S NOVELTIES, Kindergarten Goods, Souvenir Post Cards, Albums, Mrs. J. C. WHITE, 19 Broadland st.

AUTOMOBILE PAINTING

AUTOMOBILE PAINT—"Shops of quality" are few; this is one C. CURRIER, 130 Brookside ave., Jamaica Plain.

AWNINGS AND WINDOW SHADES

W. H. McLELLAN, 12 Canal st., Boston—Awnings, Tents, Flags, Window Shades, Boat Covers, Wedding Canopies.

BIBLES

MASSACHUSETTS BIBLE SOCIETY, 41 Bromfield st., mail address 12 Bosworth st., Boston. Largest assortment, lowest prices; various versions, languages and bindings. Send for catalogue S.

BRASS CRAFT

J. B. HUNTER & CO., 60 Summer st., Boston, Mass. Intensely interesting. Send for catalogue.

BRUSH SHOPS

G. H. WORCESTER & CO., 35 Exchange st., off State st.—Brushes, Dusters and Brooms, Sponges and Camels Skins.

CAMERAS AND CAMERA SUPPLIES

J. B. HUNTER & CO., 60 Summer st., Boston, Mass.—Best cameras. Very fine developing and printing.

CARBON PAPER AND TYPEWRITER RIBBONS

O. S. C. Brand Carbons and Ribbons, OFFICE SPECIALTY CO., 170 Summer st., Boston. Agents Edison Business Phonographs.

YOU'LL COME BACK AFTER MORE. United Carbon Co., Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Co.'s bldg. Phone F. H. 2886.

CARPET CLEANING

STEAM SCOURING, HAND OR VACUUM. ADAMS & SWETT CLEANING CO., 130 Kemble st., Roxbury. Tel. 1070-1071 Box.

CLOTHING—WET WEATHER

RAIN COATS—AUTO COATS. Reliable merchandise for every specific use—Men's, Women's, Boys', Girls'. FRANKLIN RUBBER CO., 105 Summer st., Boston.

CORSET MAKERS

CUSTOM CORSETS AND ACCESSORIES; also stylish ready-to-wear corsets. MISS S. A. SYER, 149 Tremont st., Boston.

CUSTOM CORSETS

LA PATRICIA CUSTOM CORSET, "HERMONA," ready-to-wear corsets, MADAM SAHA, Corsetiers, 120 Boylston st., Boston.

MRS. GEORGE STOWE, 580 Commonwealth ave.—Perfect lines guaranteed. Fittings by appointment. B. B. 5134-L.

CUSTOM SHIRT MAKER

SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER, satisfaction guaranteed. AMOS F. CHASE, 621 Washington st., Boston.

CUTLERY

J. B. HUNTER & CO., 60 Summer st., Boston—Best American, English and German makes.

DIAMOND CUTTERS

HIGHEST CASH PRICE paid for diamonds. RUSSELL & SIME, formerly with Tiffany & Co., 373 Washington st.

DOORS AND WINDOWS

E. A. CARLISLE AND POPE CO., 2 Sudbury st., Boston. Doors, Windows and Screens. Specialty, Fir Doors. Tel. Haymarket 1283.

FRENCH PATTERNS

FRENCH PATTERN CO.—Suits and Dress Patterns cut to measure. Waist Patterns \$1.00. 41 West st., Boston.

FLORISTS

ARNOLD & PETROS, 460 Boylston st., Potted plants and cut flowers in season. Freshest blooms only. Phone.

A. COPLEY, 907 Boylston st., Transfer Flower Shop. Roses, Violets, everything that blooms. Phone B. B. 1837-S.

FURNITURE

MACY BOOKCASES and LIBRARY FURNITURE. MACY-STEPHENSON-MORRIS CO., 40 Franklin st., Boston.

GARMENTS FOR LADIES

CHAS. H. HURWITZ, 31 West st., Specially Designed Garments for Ladies.

GAS AND ELECTRIC FIXTURES

HOLLINGS CO., 10 Hamilton pl., Boston. Lamps, shades, Candelsticks and Candle Shades. Fixtures refurnished and repaired.

GROCERS

YOU GET QUALITY AT COBB, ALDRICH & CO., 726-728 Washington st., Forty-six years in this store.

HAIR-DRESSING

MRS. CARRIE W. BROWN, Shampooing, Hairdressing, Manicure and Pedicure. Tel. Oxf. 4469 M. 2 Park sq., room 67-68.

HAIR WORK

COMBING, black into braids and puffs. Mail orders given prompt attention. MISS CUNNINGHAM, 48 Winter st., Room 31.

HARDWARE

J. B. HUNTER & CO., 60 SUMMER ST., BOSTON—BUILDERS' AND GENERAL HARDWARE.

HATTERS

WM. R. HAND, PRACTICAL HATTER, 10 Avery st., few doors south of Adams House; soft, stiff, silk, straw and Panama hats cleaned, blocked and retrimmed; hats banded and bound while you wait, 50c.

JEWELRY, ETC.

T. FRANK BELL (Established 1892), Gold, Jewelry, fans, combs, Jewelry, watch, umbrella repairing, 9 Temple pl., Boston.

D. A. LINDBERG, Expert Watchmaker. High-grade adjusting. Repairing. 29 Devonshire st., Boston.

E. P. SAWYER, 42 Huntington ave., Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Clocks; high grade repairing and adjusting.

KNIT UNDERWEAR AND UNION SUITS

"CARTER'S UNDERWEAR, PLEASE," Needham Heights, Mass.

LADIES' FURNISHINGS

HER MAJESTY'S CORSET SALE. Style 1911, 85 quality for \$1.50. Style 101, 82 quality only \$1.00. L. HIRSH, 250 Huntington ave.

LADIES' SAMPLE SHOE SHOP CO., 400 WASHINGTON ST. and 1 TEMPLE PL.—Finest shoes, \$2.50, regular \$3.50 and \$4 shoes. Both stores open one night. Careful attention to mail orders.

LIGHTING FIXTURES

YARDLEY BRONZE CO., 100 Boylston st., Boston. Fixtures and table lamps of original design and finest workmanship.

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THE SUMMIT LUNCHEON, 19 TEMPLE PLACE, Home Cooking. Prompt Service. 11 to 3.

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MCDONALD-WEBBER CO., 150 Tremont Street, Boston. Order Dept., Oxford 433.

MARKETS

PORTER'S MARKET—Highest grade produce at reasonable prices. Free delivery. 140-151 Summer st., Phone Oxf. 1806.

MEN'S WEAR

COLOMBO SHIRT CO.—Men's Furnishings, Hats, 292 Mass. ave., 453 Columbus ave., 28 Huntington ave.

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CARL FISCHER'S, 380 Boylston st., Piano, Violin and Cornet Sample Parts. Special catalogs free to any address.

NAPHTHA CLEANSING

RUGS, CARPETS, FURNITURE and Bedding completely cleaned and renewed by heated naphtha. ADAMS & SWETT CLEANING CO., 130 Kemble st., Roxbury. Tel. 1070 and 1071.

ORIENTAL RUGS

A. U. DILLER & CO., Inc., 407 Boylston st., Boston; 613 Fifth ave., New York, exclusive and expert dealers. Every rug guaranteed in writing. Prices reasonable.

ORIENTAL RUG RENOVATING WORKS. Careful work at moderate prices. Established 1855. 15 Temple place, Tel. Oxford 3025.

ORIENTAL, DOM. RUG RENOVATING CO.—Rugs cleaned, repaired; work guaranteed. 109 Tremont st., Tel. Oxford 1283.

OSTRICH FEATHERS

MAIL or bring old feathers; we make them new. Cleaning, curling, repairing. N. F. FEATHER CO., 19 Temple pl., Boston.

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DAQUERROTYPES RESTORED and copied with success by THE GARO STUDIO, 747 Boylston st., Boston.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES

THE MOST PARTICULAR PEOPLE GO TO THURSTON'S, 50 Broadland st., for supplies, developing and printing. Try him and see why.

PHOTOGRAPHY

WAKEFIELD ART CO., 723 Dudley st., Dor. Develop 6 ex. rolls to 435, 10c. Prints No. 2 B. B. No. 2A, 3/4x5 3/8, 3/4x5, 4x5, 4x5.5c. Mail orders. Reliable, quick.

PIANOS & COLUMBIA GRAMOPHONES

KRAFT, RATES AND SPENCER (INC.) Manufacturers and Distributors of the "CELEBRATED KRAFT PIANO" The "sweetest-toned piano in the world." If you want something out of the ordinary investigate the merits of this beautiful instrument. Other makes at low prices. Columbia Gramophones and latest records. 150 BOYLSTON ST., BOSTON.

WALK-OVER SHOES FOR MEN AND WOMEN. Illustrated catalogue. Ouya Hosiery, 3 stores, 110 Tremont st., cor. Union, 378 Washington st., cor. Franklin, Boston; 2285 Washington st., cor. Vernon, Roxbury. A. H. HOWE & SONS.

STEEL AND RUBBER STAMPS—DOG COLLARS

ALLEN BROS., 130 Washington st., opp. Adams sq. subway sta. Stencils and Cutlery. We MARK our DOG COLLARS free.

TAILORING AND REPAIRING

A. FEIGENBAUM, cleaning, pressing, repairing, etc. Reasonable prices. 260 Mass. ave., Tel. B. B. 1908-W.

FRANK W. WEINER, ladies' and gents' alterations and pressing. 707A Boylston st., opp. Hotel Lenox. Phone.

WILLIAM B. GAVIN, Merchant Tailor—Riding clothes a specialty. 134 Massachusetts ave., 1046 Boylston st.

GO TO 250 HUNTINGTON AVE.—Ladies' and gents' tailors, repairing. J. D. CAMPBELL, room 6; tel.

YOU CAN RENT 3 MONTHS FOR \$5. Sell on easy terms. Rem. No. 6, Smith St. 2 AM. W. R. MACH. CO., 38 Broadland st.

VACUUM CLEANING

ADAMS & SWETT CLEANING CO., 130 Kemble st., Roxbury. Tel. 1070 and 1071. Large wagons. Hand or electric machines. Estimates on request. All work guaranteed.

VACUUM CLEANING MACHINES

SANTO ELECTRIC, portable and stationary, also hand operated Sauto. DRENN & KENDALL, N. E. agents, 30 Summer st., Boston. Tel. Main 5573.

WASHINGTON—Americans desiring to travel abroad or distribute their merchandise to other parts of the world will have ample opportunity to do so during the month of September. The new Sailing Dates Bulletin of the department of commerce and labor, the first number of which has just been issued by the bureau of statistics of that department, shows scores of sailings during September from such ports as Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans, Galveston, and the principal Pacific ports, and hundreds from the port of New York alone, while the total sailings from all ports of the country will run into the thousands.

The assertion has been made that the direct steamship service from ports of the United States to Latin-American countries is insufficient, and that trade with those countries is languishing as a result. Yet this first number of the Sailing Dates Bulletin, which only attempts to show the sailings of those vessels which can name definite dates of departure, announces no less than 60 distinct sailing dates to Central America during the coming month; 60 to Cuba; more than 40 to Jamaica; nearly 40 to Mexico; about 40 to South America; 20 to Porto Rico; and a score or more to the West Indian islands other than Cuba, Porto Rico and Jamaica.

Another feature of the picture which the bulletin presents is the extent of the world's area for which sailings are announced. Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia, Oceania, the East Indies, the West Indies, the Arctic and the equator are all represented in the list of ports or countries to which the enterprising exporter or curious traveler finds definite dates of departure in the month of September.

better than it has in the past, and, furthermore, will also serve not only city officials and other civic, commercial and charitable associations, but citizens of St. Louis.

"St. Louis is the fifth city, to my knowledge, to establish a municipal reference library," said Mr. Cunningham. "The idea originated in Baltimore, which has the most complete library of this character in the country, if not in the world. Kansas City recently established one. Milwaukee has one. And in Minneapolis, as in St. Louis, a municipal reference library has been established as a branch of the general public library."

which was begun seven years ago, and which, while international in scope, contains a complete set of local municipal data, including every ordinance adopted by the city since its incorporation, will be moved at once to the public library's temporary quarters at Ninth and St. Charles streets, where it will be systematically cross-indexed. From there it will be conveyed to the city hall as soon as the quarters set aside for the municipal reference library shall have been prepared to receive it.

Red tape will delay the new library's opening, originally set for Sept. 1, till Sept. 15 or later, according to Jesse Cunningham, formerly of the New York State library school, at Albany, who will be the librarian.

Civic concentration is the motive behind the transfer of the league's library to the public library, according to officers of the league. They say that because of the superior cross indexing and filing facilities of the public library, the collection will henceforth serve the league

WHAT THE SHEARS SAY

DRAWING THE LINE

"Do you believe in the uplift movement?"

"Yes, but not when it comes to the price of meat and groceries."—Los Angeles Express.

STAGE NEWS

The German Kaiser is writing an opera. Mr. Taft of late has been staging some funny farces himself.—Los Angeles Express.

EFFICIENCY

Friend—You took your son into your establishment a few months ago to teach him the business, I understand. How did he turn out?

Business Man (wearily)—Great success. He's teaching me the business now.—Toledo Blade.

SEASON CHANGE

Good-by, old straw. For quite awhile! Hey, wife, get down My old silk tie!

—Spokane Chronicle.

LITTLE DIFFERENCE

"Pop, wasn't the man who held the world up on his shoulders named Map?"

"No, son, Atlas."

"Well, isn't that the same thing?"—Philadelphia North American.

DIVIDEND PAYER

These geniuses may capture bays, Outshine us both, my friend; But as for common sense, it pays A steady dividend.

—Ft. Worth Record.

REJECTED THE POET

A discussion on appointments to the Most Noble Order of the Thistle gave

rise to a caustic saying on the part of Disraeli. Among the names proposed was that of a certain poet, who displayed more zeal than judgment in his support of the conservative party. "Oh, no!" remarked his ungrateful chief, "I couldn't give Lord — the Thistle. He'd eat it."—Daily Chronicle.

MISLEADING PICTURES

"The laws now enable you to look at a food label and know exactly what you are getting."

"Maybe," replied Farmer Cornstossel. "But I never yet saw a can of lobster or a can of tomatoes whose contents looked like the pictures on the outside."—Washington Star.

RELIEVING THE SENTRY

Highland Lady (to sentry)—Excuse me, soldier, dae ye ken ma son?

Sentry—What is his name?

Lady—Sandy Macpherson.

Sentry—Oh, yes; I know Sandy. He belongs to my company.

Lady—I'm awful glad to hear that. Ye might run up and tell him my mither wants to see him and I'll watch yer wee hoose till ye come back.—San Francisco Bulletin.

STORAGE JOKES

The season of shows Is with us once more. The jokes? By my word The same as of yore.

—Ft. Worth Record.

ST. LOUIS TO HAVE CITY REFERENCE LIBRARY SOON

ST. LOUIS—A nucleus for a municipal reference library soon to be opened in the city hall has been provided by the executive board of the executive league adopting a resolution transferring to the public of the city of St. Louis the league's private library, consisting of 1000 pamphlets and 200 books.

This collection, the accumulation of melons, pineapples and tomatoes are just as cheap.

"One place where cost is much higher is in the barber shop. From 15 cents to 35 cents for a hair cut, 10 cents or 15 cents for a shave and at least a nickel tip; total, from 30 cents to 50 cents. The whole thing in England costs a workman 6 cents. Baggage charges here seem to me to be excessive."

"Children have much more money to spend. The workman's child in England gets a ha'penny at the end of the week or a penny if there are not many in the family, but the American child is wanting ice cream sodas and to see moving picture shows at a nickel a time all the while."

"I don't find much difference in meat and poultry, eggs, tea and coffee are about the same, while bananas, peaches,

COST OF LIVING HERE USES UP HIGH WAGES, SAYS ENGLISH EXPERT

NEW YORK—George Gearing-Ilatt, who has been in the United States studying industrial conditions for the tariff reform party in England, says that the American workman's wages are three times higher than those of his English brother but the former has no more money at the end of the week.

"From my observations," said Mr. Gearing-Ilatt, "I find that the American workman does get roughly about three times as much as our workman, but food costs the workman here about one third more, rent about two thirds more, transportation in the city about two thirds more and transportation in the United States generally about one third more."

"From these figures it would seem that the American workman should have much more left at the end of the week than the worker in the British isles, but the fact is he spends much more. The standard of living is higher, the American wants more and gets more. He wants to go out to shows, his wife and daughters want fine clothes and his children generally are not denied things."

"In some instances the American has to pay much more for the same or similar articles than the Englishman, though in some other instances the contrary is true."

"The American spends more on food. It seems to me, though I have no expert knowledge, the food here is not so nutritious, due, I believe, to cold storage. The American has to spend more to get enough out of his food."

"I find domestic cotton goods are as good as they are in Great Britain and as cheap. I mean collars, shirts, sheeting, socks and such things. Headwear is dearer. Paper, metal goods and jewelry are about the same, but the lasting power is shorter."

"Much more money is spent by women and children here on finery. An American girl will wear a plume costing from \$15 to \$25, more than an English girl earns in a month. An English girl wears the same sailor hat all the year round, and when she wants to treat herself she'll buy a yard of new ribbon and trim the hat afresh."

"Children have much more money to spend. The workman's child in England gets a ha'penny at the end of the week or a penny if there are not many in the family, but the American child is wanting ice cream sodas and to see moving picture shows at a nickel a time all the while."

"I don't find much difference in meat and poultry, eggs, tea and coffee are about the same, while bananas, peaches,

Lynn, Mass.

APPAREL FOR LADIES

FINE FOOTWEAR FOR LADIES, MISSES AND CHILDREN. All styles and leathers that will appeal to discriminating purchasers. GODDARD BROS., 76-78 Mkt st.

CLOTHIERS

WEAR BESSE SYSTEM CLOTHES. RIGHT GOODS, FAIR PRICES. BESSE-ROFLE CO., LYNN, MASS.

COAL AND WOOD

SPRAGUE, BREED, STEVENS & NEW-HALL, Inc., 8 Central sq., Lynn, Mass. Anthracite and Bituminous Coal.

FOOD STORE

J. B. BLOOD COMPANY, "Everything to Eat," Telephone Lynn 2800.

GAS AND ELECTRIC WORK

SAMPSON & ALLEN, Send for Free Home Lighting Catalogue, Gas and Electric Fixtures, Domes, Table Lamps.

JEWELERS

THE HILL COMPANY, Geo. F. Andrews, Mgr., 254 Union St.—Diamonds, Jewelry and Silverware. Dependable Xmas gifts.

RESTAURANTS

HUNT'S LUNCH—LYNN, MASS., 18 Central Sq., 10 Central Sq., 170 Broad St.

SHOE STORE

LA FRANCE FLEXIBLE GOODYEAR WELTED SHOES always comfortable and shapely. HODGKINS SHOE STORE, 26 Market st., J. C. Palmer, Mgr.

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

Classified Advertisements

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

Leave your Free Want Ads. with the following newspapers. They will send them to this office.

BOSTON.
Stefano Badesa, 34 Atlantic st.
Smith Brothers, 200 Cambridge st.
F. A. Bolt, 675 Shawmut ave.
G. A. Harvey, 425 Columbus ave.
F. Kendrick, 72 Tremont st.
Arthur C. Lane, 50 Elliot st.
Jennie Marynaki, 104 Charles st.
Chas. A. Ochs & Co., 151 Washington st.
P. E. Richardson, 538 Tremont st.
Minard & Thompson, 707 Harrison ave.

EAST BOSTON.
H. L. Buswell, 1042 Saratoga st.
A. Cavethorne, 312 Meridian st.
Richard McDonnell, 80 Meridian st.
Miss J. Annie Taylor, 270 Meridian st.

SOUTH BOSTON.
Howard Friesbe, 104 Dorchester st.
A. A. Kelley, 10 West Broadway.
D. J. James, 305 West Broadway.

ALLSTON.
J. W. Dunn, 200 Cambridge st.
AMESBURY.
Howes & Allen, 14 Main st.

ANDOVER.
O. P. Chase.
ARLINGTON.
Arlington News Company.

ATTLEBORO.
L. H. Cooper.
AYER.
Sherwin & Co.

BEVERLY.
Beverly News Company.
BRIGHTON.
E. F. Perry, 325 Washington st.

BROOKLINE.
W. D. Faine, 200 Cambridge st.
BROOKLYN.
George C. Holmes, 58 Main st.

BURLINGTON.
A. M. Thompson, 17 Center st.
CANTON.
A. M. Thompson, 17 Center st.

CANTON.
A. M. Thompson, 17 Center st.
CHelsea.
Jas. Blinford, 128 Winthrop st.

CHelsea.
Jas. Blinford, 128 Winthrop st.
William Corson, 2 Washington ave.

DANVERS.
Danvers News Company.
DORCHESTER.
D. B. Shagness, 278 Cambridge st.

DORCHESTER.
D. B. Shagness, 278 Cambridge st.
James W. Hurler, 204 Mass. ave.

CHARLESTOWN.
S. A. Wilcox, 7 Main st.
DELMAR.
R. H. Hunt, 1405 Dorchester ave.

DELMAR.
R. H. Hunt, 1405 Dorchester ave.
Charles A. O'Donnell, 205 Bowdoin st.

FAIR HAVEN.
M. B. French, 43 Broadway.
FALL RIVER.
J. H. MacDonald, Glendale ave.

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BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—MALE

ALL-ROUND STEELMAN, tankers and helpers wanted. LAKE VIEW PARK CO., Weymouth.

PASTOR wishes to find positions for several young colored men who are reliable and deserving; office, second work or attendants' positions preferred. S. A. BROWN, 828 Columbus ave., Boston, Tel. 632-M.

APPLICANTS (2) wanted; pay while learning. L. S. WOOD, Adams building, Quincy, Mass.

BARBER wanted, first-class; permanent position. MARTIN FRITZ, Turners Falls, Mass.

BOY—Wanted, American boy, 16 to 18 years old, to learn the trade of a boy. DANA HAWKINS CO., 22-23 Pearl st., Boston.

CAPABLE MAN wanted with some experience in mechanical and garden work; good wages; home references desired. MRS. A. S. DEVIN, 100 West 11th st., Boston.

CARPENTERS—Man and wife to take care of house, small family. ROSENTHAL, 337 Massachusetts ave., Boston.

CARPENTER wanted, first class, concrete, who has had experience in doing work. J. S. BROS., CO., 157 Plain st., Lowell, Mass.

CYLINDER PRESS FEEDER wanted who can help out on jobs. DANIELS PRINTING CO., 95 Broad st., Boston.

CYLINDER VAMPER—Two vamper on men's work steady position. Apply to FARMINGTON SHOE MFG. CO., Farmington, N. H.

FILE CUTTER—Experienced man wanted, particularly one who can cut leather. W. D. Faine, 200 Cambridge st., Boston.

FOREMAN wanted for fire escape and ornamental iron work. Apply to J. H. BROWN, 115 Commerce st., New Haven, Conn.

GENERAL SALESMAN in shoe store at once. Apply to JOSEPH C. PALMER, mgr., 26 Market st., Lynn, Mass.

GENERAL ASSISTANT—MAN, capable, wanted at small hotel good home for the winter. HOTEL WHITTIER, Hampton, N. H.

RAISER—All-round inside man on general windows and doors, good wages, steady work year round. PROVIDENCE SERVICE CO., 311 Canal st., Providence, R. I.

HAND MILLERS—Wanted, McKay work, boys and youths fine shoes. Apply to FRANK J. O'DONNELL & CO., 119 Friend st., Boston.

JOB PRESS FEEDER wanted, first class, who can help out on jobs. DANIELS PRINTING CO., 95 Broad st., Boston.

LADIES' TAILOR, experienced, wanted. M. GOLDSTEIN, 218 Tremont st., Boston.

MAN wanted to do patching and repairing uppers for large, quick shoe repair company; good wages and constant employment. Apply to FLEMING BROS., 40 N. Division st., Buffalo, N. Y., or H. KELLEY & CO., 200 Congress st., Boston.

MAN for farm and barn; must be good milk and understand care and feeding of cattle and horses. EVERETT, 115 N. Main st., Boston.

MEAT CUTTER wanted; one who thoroughly understands the retail business and can print cards for meat market. Apply to G. & H. C. RUSSELL, 130 Portland st., Boston.

OPERATOR wanted on No. 5 bed lasting machine, boys and youths fine shoes. Apply to N. B. THAYER & CO., East Rochester, N. Y.

PACKERS—Crockery and tinware packers. Apply to MR. J. V. FINN, shipping department, new building, Jordan Marsh Company, Boston.

PATTERN MAKERS wanted at WALKER PATTERN SHOP, 610 Essex st., Lawrence, Mass. Telephone, shop 1511, residence 1512.

PLUMBERS (2) wanted, first class, also steamfitters; steady work; open shop; 8 boys and girls for new employment. Apply to 23 and 25 Water st., Norwich, Conn.

PLUMBERS—Wanted—2 good, all-round men to work in country town; liberal wages and steady work. Address FRANK T. ROBINSON, N. H.

SALESMEN—Thoroughly experienced on ladies and frock coats; good salary; to right man; apply to FLEMING BROS., 40 N. Division st., Buffalo, N. Y., or H. KELLEY & CO., 200 Congress st., Boston.

SALESMAN—Wanted, first class, to right man; apply to FLEMING BROS., 40 N. Division st., Buffalo, N. Y., or H. KELLEY & CO., 200 Congress st., Boston.

SKILFUL CYLINDER PRESSMAN wanted; a man of good character and ability to work with machinery and good presses. Apply to ARAKELIAN PRESS, 308 Congress st., Boston.

SPINSTER—Wanted, steady work and good pay. Apply to HILLBORG WOOLLEN MILL CO., Hillsboro, N. H.

STEEL ERECTOR wanted, first class, to erect steel buildings; good wages; apply by letter to the CONNERS BROS. CO., 157 Plain st., Lowell, Mass.

STITCHERS—Wanted for plain white work on power machines. Apply to FRANK MURRAY, 400 Cushing ave., rear, Dorchester, Mass.

STONESETTERS (10), experienced, wanted on close set rings; steady jobs. CUTLER JEWELRY CO., 7 Eddy st., Providence, R. I.

STUDENT, refined young man, one who is musical preferred, to give part time in exchange for furniture and other light duties in a home. Apply to FRANK MURRAY, 400 Cushing ave., rear, Dorchester, Mass.

TEACHER, refined young man, one who is musical preferred, to give part time in exchange for furniture and other light duties in a home. Apply to FRANK MURRAY, 400 Cushing ave., rear, Dorchester, Mass.

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BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

COOK wanted, Scotch and Swedish, also second maid; waitress; good references. MISS BARTLEY EMP. OFFICE, 36 Boylston st., room 2, Boston.

COOKS, chamber maids and second maids, laundresses, waitresses and mother's help wanted for families. HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 13 Boylston st., room 23, Cambridge, Mass.

COOK (white) to do good plain cooking for 3 adults and 2 maids; must assist in plain washing; wages \$5 week; references required. MRS. HENRI W. SCOTT, 49 Winthrop st., Roxbury, Mass.

COOK AND SECOND—Two girls (Swedish) wanted to go to Magnolia for a month; in back Bay for the winter; must have good references. EMILY AGNEW, 13 Massachusetts ave., Cambridge, Mass.

COOK—First class plain cook until Jan. 15; must be neat and willing to share washing and second maid's work; wages \$6. MRS. E. N. BLAKE, 808 Mass. ave., Arlington; call Monday.

COOK (colored) wanted for private home; housewife; good wages. EMP. AGENCY, 570 Massachusetts ave., Cambridge, Mass. Tel. 2904-W.

COOK wanted for boarding house in Cambridge. EMP. AGENCY, 570 Massachusetts ave., Cambridge, Mass. Tel. 2904-W.

COOKS, HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 13 Boylston st., room 23, Cambridge, Mass.

CYLINDER VAMPER—Two wanted on men's work; steady position. Apply to FARMINGTON SHOE MFG. CO., Farmington, N. H.

DEMONSTRATORS, ladies, for department stores in the New England states; \$7 per week and commission. F. E. HILL, 48 Winter st., Boston.

FOR MILLINERY, first class makers wanted, also bright smart girls. MARY G. CLIFFORD, 730 Boylston st., Boston.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK girl wanted; white; Protestant; for family of 4; pleasant home; good wages. MRS. R. H. HENDER, 80 N. Johnson st., Winthrop Center, phone Winthrop 681M.

GENERAL HOUSE MAID in Winchester, no laundry; 5 in family, adults, \$8.50 week; good references. HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 13 Boylston st., room 23, Cambridge, Mass.

GENERAL MAID wanted in Winchester, 3 adults, \$8 week; no cooking. HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 13 Boylston st., room 23, Cambridge, Mass.

GENERAL MAID in Arlington, 4 in family (German or Swedish); no cooking; no laundry; \$8 week; good references. HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 13 Boylston st., room 23, Cambridge, Mass.

GENERAL MAID wanted in Waterbury, no laundry or sweeping, wants neat girl who can do light housework. HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 13 Boylston st., room 23, Cambridge, Mass.

GENERAL MAID wanted in Cambridge, small apartment in Cambridge. Apply to MRS. C. D. HUE, 283 High st., Boston.

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OFFICE AND EHRAND GIRLS wanted. MISS BARTLEY EMP. OFFICE, 36 Boylston st., room 2, Boston.

OPERATORS wanted; experienced women on button machines. NEWELL-PITMAN Boston, 150 State st., Boston.

SALESLADY for ostrich feathers; experience not necessary. N. J. FEATHER CO., 19 Temple pl., Boston.

SALESWOMAN—LEWIS-ASBURY CO. of Portland, Me., have an opening for a thoroughly experienced coat and suit saleswoman; must be well recommended; dress, giving particulars and names of present and former employers.

S. E. BOOKKEEPER, experienced, trained stenographer and typewriter; apply mornings. SUNSHINE LAUNDRY, Brookline, Mass.

SWISS GIRL wanted colored for Winthrop; \$6 a week must have references. EMP. AGENCY, 570 Massachusetts ave., Cambridge, Mass. Tel. 2904-W.

STUDENT wanted to do light housework; housewife; good wages. EMP. AGENCY, 570 Massachusetts ave., Cambridge, Mass. Tel. 2904-W.

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ST

NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

PARIS TO GET WATER FROM LAKE GENEVA OR FROM THE RHONE

Present Summer Exposed Difficulties in Supply for French Capital and a New Plan Is to Be Formed

RIVER IS FAVORED

Flow From Glaciers Could Be Brought Into the City—Cost of Either Scheme Is Admitted to Be Very High

(Special to the Monitor)
PARIS—The long-debated question of giving Paris a new water supply has recently been actively revived owing to the scarcity of water in the city during the present summer.

The old system now in actual use of drawing the water from several different sources is attended with many minor difficulties, apart from the more serious question of quantity and quality, against both of which there has for some time been no lack of criticism, which would seem to be well founded.

Old System Fails

It appears that the prefect of the Seine, M. Delamey and M. Colmet d'Angé, the general director of the Paris water supply, are at last compelled by the existing conditions to oppose the continuance of the old method, and it is reported that the scheme which they will shortly submit to the municipal council, and which involves the expenditure of at least \$250,000,000 to \$300,000,000, and probably even double this amount, provides for the bringing of water either from the glacier waters of the upper sources of the Rhone or from that portion of Lake Geneva which lies in French territory.

M. Diemer, chief of the department of the national water sources, has left for the Jura and for Switzerland instructed by the prefect to study the suitability of these two sources.

In an interview given by M. Delamey to a correspondent of the *Elclair* he said that of all the various schemes put forward for furnishing Paris with a proper water supply the one which seemed to him the most practical and feasible was that of tapping the upper sources of the Rhone. This scheme, he said, had now taken a very definite form and had ceased to be any longer regarded as one that was too bold in its character for the city of Paris to undertake, for he knew that in the municipal council it had many warm supporters.

Expert to Report

The possibilities of the realization of this plan would be discussed in the coming session of the council. In his official capacity he would have to give an opinion on it, and he had no intention of replying in any vague or indefinite manner, and for that reason he had set M. Diemer, whose reputation was too great to be questioned, to examine the two different schemes and to report fully to him, and he would be absolutely guided in his advice to the council by the report he received.

The new scheme can be said to be substantially based on plans prepared as far back as 1892 by the well known engineers, Badois and Davillard, for supplying Paris with water from Lake Geneva. A body of expert engineers at great cost prepared all the surveys, levels and plans for the installation of the system together with estimates of cost.

In 1900 a report was published by the Society of Engineers of France giving the full results of the work and it was much appreciated by the engineering profession throughout the country.

Cost Would Be Heavy

It is interesting to note that the total estimated cost of carrying out this work exceed 450,000,000 francs. The plans show that provision was made for the water to reach Paris by aqueducts, by means of a natural system of gravitation, and it was believed that a very large income could be realized from the sale of water en route before it reached Paris, so considerably reducing the annual cost to Paris.

The scheme was much criticized at the time and regarded shyly owing to the magnitude of the undertaking and the heavy outlay of carrying it out, but it is now generally admitted to be sound and efficient from every point of view and is expected to form the basis of the project submitted to the municipal council next month.

It will be remembered that in the authorized loan of \$900,000,000 for municipal improvements for the city of Paris a sum of \$125,000,000 was allocated for improving the present water supply. This will have to be more than doubled to permit of the Lake Geneva scheme being carried out, for M. Colmet d'Angé is already asking that the \$125,000,000, already sanctioned should be left at his disposal to provide provisionally increased supply during the period of the construction of whichever of the two new schemes may be selected, either of which will take some seven to 10 years to complete.

SIX MORE VESSELS DETAINED AS LIKELY TO GO TO ROYALISTS

British Authorities Seize Steamers on Suspicion of Intent to Aid Portuguese Monarchists in Schemes

MINISTER INFORMS

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—In addition to the vessels referred to in a previous despatch, namely the *Foam Queen*, the *Arizona* and the *Bessie*, six additional vessels, it is now reported, have been detained by the authorities on suspicion of being concerned in illicit traffic.

While no definite announcement is as yet forthcoming it is generally supposed that the vessels referred to were being equipped with the object of taking part in a royalist plot in Portugal. Two of the vessels last seized were taking on board portions of a 4.7-inch gun consigned as pumps.

The report to which reference has already been made in these columns, that a counter-revolution was being financed largely by royalists in Brazil, is again being repeated, and it is believed by some that the vessels now being detained were connected with the plot.

Captain Conceiro is believed to have enlisted no fewer than 7000 men who have been carefully drilled and offered a high rate of pay, and the fact that numerous guns, rifles, ammunition, projectiles, etc., have been seized on the Spanish frontier during the month of July tends rather to prove the truth of the assumption that an organized revolution was being planned for Portugal. The detaining of the nine vessels above mentioned will undoubtedly interfere with the plans of the revolutionists.

Referring to affairs generally in Portugal, the Portuguese minister in London, Senhor Teixeira Gomes, said in the course of a conversation with a representative of the *Daily Telegraph* that conspirators against Portugal had transferred their center of operations from Spain to England, and this, he pointed out, necessitated his being on the alert. When he heard of the fitting up of a steamer at Erith on Aug. 1, apparently for the purpose of gun-running, he had no definite information as to the mission of the vessel. He considered, however, that he was justified in suspecting that she might be connected with a royalist plot for a revolution in Portugal, and it was for this reason that he communicated with the British foreign office.

The seizure of the *Foam Queen* therefore is doubtless due to the action of Senhor Teixeira Gomes, in taking which the Portuguese minister declared he had but two objects in view—first the protection of Portugal, and secondly to prevent England from becoming involved in another "Alabama" case.

QUEENSLAND PUTS MONEY INTO LINES

(Special to the Monitor)

BRISBANE, Q., Aus.—In his speech at the luncheon consequent on the official turning of the first sod of the Valley of the Mary line, the minister of railways, the Hon. W. T. Paget, stated, in regard to railway construction in Queensland, that the government had spent more in the last three years than was ever spent before, and at the present time engines to the value of £300,000 were being built, and the same amount was being expended in the construction of carriages and trucks. There are 4000 miles of railways in the state, and he anticipated that in a few years there would be over 6000 miles.

MERCHANTS OF BRITAIN URGED TO SUIT WANTS

Consular Reports Advise Manufacturers to Take a Leaf From Foreign Rivals' Books and Change System

SYRIA IS CITED

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—British consular reports are coming to manifest an unpleasant and instructive sameness in two particulars, one being the need of adequate representation of British firms, the other the necessity of British manufacturers suiting their methods to their prospective customers.

As an illustration of the first of these reminders, it will be well to quote a passage from a report dealing with the trade prospects of Haifa, in the Bay of Acre: "Should the proposed harbor at Haifa be constructed," writes the vice-consul, "the whole of the imports of Damascus, Palestine, and southern Syria may come

CANADA'S ARTILLERYMEN JOIN COMPETITION

Progress of the Volunteer Gunners Remarkable as Shown by Shooting Upon Salisbury Plain, England

"4.7" IS KEPT BUSY

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The annual competition of the National Artillery Association has just been taking place on Salisbury Plain, the competing batteries with 5-inch guns, and heavy artillery with 4.7 inch quick-firers. Among the last to be found the Canadian Artillery, which recently came over to this country.

These competitions, it should be mentioned, are for territorial artillery only, not for regulars, and considering their limited opportunities, the way in which these volunteer artillerymen have progressed is most remarkable. Salisbury Plain itself, with its vast open stretches and its constant undulations, provides a host of good artillery positions and gives ample opportunity to the battery commander to prove the shooting efficiency of his unit.

Ever since the South African war of 1899-1902 and the exploits of "Long Tom," the heavy field gun has occupied a definite place in the popular mind. Much interest has always centered in the working of this enormous piece of movable ordnance, and the Canadians can therefore congratulate themselves on the possession of a popular and interesting, let alone efficient weapon.

EMPEROR HINTS IN HAMBURG AT STRONGER NAVY

(Special to the Monitor)

HAMBURG—The German Emperor delivered a speech at a banquet given in his honor here recently in which he said that "Hamburg was right in giving an enthusiastic welcome to a portion of the army which has so long helped to maintain peace, because she knows that she can carry on her work under the shelter of peace."

"We must not wonder that the upward movement of the trade of our newly-united Fatherland causes inconvenience to many parties in the world. Still, I hold that competition in the sphere of commerce is wholesome for states and peoples and is necessary in order to stimulate them and to urge them to fresh achievements."

The competition of nations can be fought out in peace. Protection for trade and navigation in the last decades has been provided by the German people in the shape of the German navy, which is developing powerfully and is everywhere distinguishing itself by good behavior and discipline. It represents the desire of the German people for salt water.

"If I have understood the enthusiasm of the Hamburgers aright, I think I can assume that it is their opinion that our navy should be further strengthened, so that we can be sure that no one can dispute with us the place in the sun that is our due."

GENERAL BOOTH BEGINS AUTO TRIP

(Special to the Monitor)

LEIGH, Lancashire—The venerable leader of the Salvation Army, General Booth, has started on a preaching campaign through Lancashire, Yorkshire, Cheshire, the Midlands, and South Wales. The tour will last a month, and in that time 60 meetings will be addressed.

This is the seventh campaign which the general has undertaken. All along the route that he traverses he is cordially greeted by the people, as he sweeps past in his gorgeous car painted white and red, and flying the flag of the army.

MERCHANTS OF BRITAIN URGED TO SUIT WANTS

direct from Europe through Haifa. In view of these facts it would be well were commercial travelers representing British firms to call more frequently at Haifa."

A similar warning comes with regard to opportunities at Tripoli. "The necessity," says the vice-consular report, "for the direct representation of British firms by means of agents and commercial travelers cannot be too urgently pressed if the United Kingdom is to compete with the French and Germans in supplying the increasing demands of the country in almost all branches of trade."

The report of the acting vice-consul for Beyrout and the coast of Syria is an illustration of the other point complained of.

German manufacturers apparently are making headway against British firms owing to the credit facilities which they offer to customers. If the Germans can do this it is reasonable to suppose that the British can too, and both in this matter of allowing credit and in the willingness to suit the article to meet the requirements of the market British manufacturers would no doubt do well to take a leaf out of the notebook of their German competitors.



(Copyright by the Daily Graphic, London. Used by permission)
Canadian artillery limbering up 4.7-inch quick-firing field gun in English competition

AUSTRALIAN CADETS RETURN FROM VISIT TO KING'S CROWNING

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The European tour of the Australian cadets has come to an end and the contingent is on its return voyage to New South Wales. Coming by way of South Africa the corps arrived in England in June and represented the commonwealth of Australia in the coronation procession and at the naval review.

The boys who formed the contingent were drawn from all parts of New South Wales, the expenses of the tour being borne by the districts from which they came, and by public subscription.

They have been inspected at different times by the King, the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Connaught, Lord Roberts and Lord Kitchener also being present on several occasions. They showed some good form at Bisley, carrying off several prizes.

Before leaving for home they were quartered at Hove and received instruction in signalling, boating and gunnery from the coastguardsmen and the men of the naval reserve.

A party of dreadnought boys have accompanied them on their return journey. Part of the money which was subscribed for a dreadnought is to be used for training boys in all branches of farming, and this is the first party to go out from England under the new system.

CANADIAN BLUE BOOK GIVES PRICE LISTS IN CITIES

(Special to the Monitor)

OTTAWA—The Canadian labor department has just issued a most valuable blue book dealing with comparative prices in Canada and the United States for agricultural, fishery, timber and mines produce covered by the schedules of the proposed reciprocity agreement.

It forms undoubtedly the most illuminating contribution to the literature bearing on the economic aspect of the reciprocity issue which is now being submitted to the Canadian electors. The comparative statistics of market prices at representative points on each side of the border were gathered from reliable daily market reports extending over the past 5½ years, thus giving a true index as to average prices.

Halifax, St. John and Montreal prices are compared with those of Boston and New York; Toronto with Buffalo and Detroit and Winnipeg with Chicago, Minneapolis and Duluth. It appears from the data collected that prices received by producers in Canada are on the whole considerably below those received by producers in the United States and in many instances prices paid by the consumer in Canada are above those paid in the United States.

The first conclusion to be drawn from this investigation is that the Canadian farmer and fisherman stands to benefit greatly from reciprocity; and the further conclusion bears out the argument that the Canadian consumer is in many cases affected by undue enhancement of prices by the middle man, a condition of affairs which reciprocity would tend to obviate.

RUSSO-GERMAN AGREEMENT LIKED

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN—The official publication of the Russo-German agreement concerning Persia has given general satisfaction. The conditions did not come as a surprise, for the announcement made in a London evening paper upon information received from the Frenchman Maimon immediately after the meeting of the Kaiser and Czar at Potsdam, had fully prepared the way.

The terms prove that nothing in Persia will mar the friendly relations entertained for so many years by the two neighboring countries. Russia is to retain her liberty of action in northern Persia, while Germany's interests in the Baghdad railway are assured.

GROWING OF WHEAT IS CHIEF INDUSTRY IN AUSTRALIAN STATE

(Special to the Monitor)

ADELAIDE, S. A.—Wheat growing still maintains its position as chief of the primary industries in this state. An official statement just issued gives the result of last harvest as 24,344,740 bushels of grain reaped from 2,104,717 acres; and 464,048 tons of wheaten hay from 336,439 acres.

The combined value of this produce on the average prices to date is reckoned at £5,392,933 (\$26,964,665). A review of the last five seasons shows that the wheat yield has averaged 21,095,664 bushels, and, inclusive of the wheaten hay crop, the mean annual value was £5,141,261—equal to £12 12s (\$60.50) per inhabitant of the state.

When it is remembered that the conditions in South Australia are eminently adapted to wheat culture and the modern methods employed have reduced the cost of working to a minimum, the profits which accrue to farmers from such fine returns can easily be imagined.

The fact that the capital invested in machinery and implements owned by the farmers in 1910 was assessed at £2,053,414 indicates that wheat culture is also responsible for the prosperous condition of many of the secondary industries, notably the agricultural implement and machine works. These in 1910 numbered 60 and employed 1356 hands, who received in wages £142,563 and turned out work to the value of £367,998.

TIME IS PROMISED FOR SUFFRAGE BILL BY BRITISH PREMIER

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The Earl of Lytton, whose interest in the cause of woman's suffrage is as great as his sister's, Lady Constance Lytton, has written to the prime minister asking for an assurance that whatever other bill may be introduced, the government will give facilities for the woman suffrage bill promoted by the conciliation committee.

There appears to have been some uncertainty as to Mr. Asquith's promise to give facilities next year for the woman's suffrage bill. It had been announced that this could only mean the "conciliation bill" which is supported by all the women's suffrage societies, and has twice passed its second reading by very large majorities.

That there should be no misapprehension in regard to this, Lord Lytton has written to Mr. Asquith, receiving the following reply: "My dear Lytton: I have no hesitation in saying that the promises made by me on behalf of the government in regard to giving facilities for the 'conciliation bill' will be strictly adhered to, both in letter and spirit. Yours sincerely, H. H. Asquith."

FALMOUTH READY FOR HER TRIALS

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The Falmouth, a new protected cruiser and the first of the "improved town class," is reported by her builders, Messrs. M. Beardmore & Co., of Glasgow, ready for delivery and fully equipped for commission. As soon as her acceptance trial is over she will proceed to Chatham preparatory to taking her place in the home fleet.

The Falmouth has a length of 430 feet, a breadth of 48 feet 6 inches, and a mean load draught of 15 feet 6 inches. Her displacement is 5250 tons, 450 tons more than the cruisers of the Bristol type—and her armament consists of eight six-inch breech-loading guns. Her turbine engines are of 22,000 horsepower, propelling her at a speed of 24½ knots.

NEW CENTER PARTY FORMED IN ENGLAND CHOOSES LORD CECIL

Trend of Parliamentary Parties to Break Up Into Foreign Group System Is Shown by New Departure

CONTEST EXPECTED

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The formation of the Center Party Union and Middle Classes Defense Organization is typical of the gradual tendency to break the two historic parliamentary parties up into the group system. The parliaments of Europe all have their center party, their right and left wings, and their other innumerable groups, but hitherto no such words have been heard in England.

The newly formed center party in London has reached the point of requesting Lord Robert Cecil to stand in its interests when a vacancy occurs in the South Kensington division of London. This division is perhaps the most thoroughly conservative seat in the country.

At the last contested election, in January, 1910, Lord Claud Hamilton, the present sitting member, was returned by a majority of upwards of 4000 votes, in a constituency of just over 6000. Even in the rout of 1906, when Mr. Balfour lost his seat and the Conservative party was practically wiped out, the Liberal candidate, who was a very mild Liberal, could not get within 3211 votes of his opponent.

It is understood that Lord Claud Hamilton is about to resign his seat, and the center party in the constituency, in consequence, have made advances to Lord Robert Cecil.

Lord Robert Cecil formerly sat for East Marylebone, but he was forced out of that seat by the tariff reformers, headed by R. Jebb. Mr. Jebb failed to carry the seat, but he succeeded in making it impossible for Lord Robert Cecil to be returned.

Lord Robert Cecil then stood, as a Free Trade Unionist, for Blackburn, where he was defeated by Sir Thomas Barclay and Philip Snowden. Since then, he has been excluded from the House of Commons by his adherence to his free trade views. Should he now find a seat in the House of Commons, he will return to it as an Independent Conservative, as he is tolerably sure to be opposed by an official candidate, who will likewise be a tariff reformer.

NEW ZEALAND PROSPERS AND FARMERS PROFIT

(Special to the Monitor)

MANDEVILLE, N. Z.—The weather is all that could be desired for this time of the year, and farm work is consequently well forward. The grain carting is completed for another season save in a few isolated instances. The tempting prices offering for the mill were taken advantage of in nearly every case, and it is many years since such a clearance was effected so early in the year.

The amount of money that has been distributed among the farmers from grain in Southland is tremendous, and everything is in a flourishing condition. The great extent of undeveloped land and the tremendous capabilities of the soil are causing all the financial institutions to turn their attention south, where land is yet at a comparatively low figure, and advancements are therefore looked upon as "gilt-edged."

The dairying industry is expanding enormously and as yet is only in its infancy. As holdings become smaller and population grows larger the output of cheese and butter will multiply many times over.

DURBAR MUSIC TO BE SPECIAL

(Special to the Monitor)

SIMLA—Elaborate preparations are being made to ensure that the music at the Delhi Durbar shall be worthy of the occasion, and the commandant of the Royal Military School of Music at Kneller hall and one of his assistants are coming to India in this connection.

The railways which have been constructed in the Durbar area at Delhi are now in working order and goods trains are being run to the sites of the various camps. A court circular will be issued in India during the royal visit.

COMMERCE MEN'S PROGRAM ISSUED

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The official program has been issued for the special meeting of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom, which is to be held shortly in Dublin.

Four of the chambers, Leeds, Sheffield, Newcastle and Gateshead, are of opinion that the national insurance bill should be delayed to allow of more time for exhaustive examination.

MITCHELL LIBRARY TO BE OPENED SOON BY LORD ROSEBERY

New Glasgow Building Is to Hold City Collection and Will Have Cost \$500,000 to Build—Result of Growth

OIL CONTRACT LET

(Special to the Monitor)

GLASGOW—It is reported that the new Mitchell library will be opened in October by Lord Rosebery. The library, which is Glasgow's public library, originated in a bequest by Stephen Mitchell, a manufacturer in Glasgow, who left about £67,000 for its foundation.

Many gifts have since been made, one of the most important being that of Robert Jeffrey, who gave 4000 volumes, some of them works of great rarity and value. The library for many years has had its home in Miller street, but having outgrown its accommodation a site, was acquired in North street.

The new building, which has taken nearly three years to erect, is probably the largest of its kind outside London, and has cost fully £100,000 (\$500,000). It is capable of housing 400,000 volumes, while there will be ample room for 600 readers at one time. Several new departments have been provided, one of which will be reserved for books relating to the city, and another will contain editions of Burns and other Scottish poetry.

It is announced that an English railway company has signed a contract with the Broomax Oil Company for 1,000,000 gallons of oil for burning, the supplies to be completed within 12 months.

The oil trade does not appear to be in a very settled condition at the present moment, and it is stated that the Anglo-American Oil Company has no intention of signing any contracts for oil this season. It appears that it is considered doubtful in the Scottish mineral oil trade as to whether it will be possible to settle fixed contract prices this year.

A firm of shipbuilders in Port-Glasgow have received an order from Amsterdam for the construction of a large floating dock for Soerabaya, Java. The dock will be built and delivered complete, being towed out to Java.

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The Monitor

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comical illustrations by Elford Triggs, with a story in verse by M. L. Baum, embodying information about flowers in a very delightful manner.

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A department (bi-weekly) on postage stamp collecting and all matters relating to this entertaining pursuit, which teaches both history and geography.

The Camera Contest

is still open, and a dollar award is made each week to the youthful Monitor photographer who sends in the most acceptable picture of children at play, school scenes, historic places, picturesque views, quiet houses, city or country scenes, either characteristic or unusual. (Blue prints not available.) Address "Children's Page," The Christian Science Monitor, Falmouth and St. Paul streets, Boston, Mass.

Poems, Puzzles and Short Stories

are also printed on these pages on Saturday and a great variety of other matter both entertaining and instructive.

The Monitor has a Children's Department every day, but devotes more room to the young people on Saturday than on other days.

Wedding ENGRAVED W. B. Clarke Co
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THE HOME FORUM

FRANKLIN AND HIS TABLE OF VIRTUES

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN'S famous table for the practise of the social virtues—meaning by this not the mere amenities of life as expressed by a magazine lately quoted here, but those which make harmony in the body politic, social and economic of all the people—has been transcribed.

Some of these virtues, it will be seen, were those best calculated to make him a power among men, especially that of silence, the habit of speaking only when he had something worth while to say. They are as follows:

1. TEMPERANCE—Eat not to dulness; be temperate in all things.
2. SILENCE—Speak nothing but what may benefit others or yourself. It is better to talk of things than of persons. Avoid trifling conversation.
3. ORDER—Let each part of your business have its time. Rise early; retire early.
4. RESOLUTION—Resolve to perform what you ought. Perform without fail what you resolve.
5. FRUGALITY—Make no expense but to do good to others or to yourself, i. e., waste nothing. Be economical so that you may be charitable.
6. INDUSTRY—Lose no time; be always employed in something useful; put off all unnecessary actions. Use up the bits and ends of time.

7. SINCERITY—Practise no deceit, think innocently and justly, and if you speak, speak accordingly.
8. JUSTICE—Wrong none by doing injuries or omitting the benefits that are your duty. It is just to be charitable and it is charitable to be just.
9. MODERATION—Avoid extremes. Forbear resenting injuries so much as you think they deserve. Cherish a steady zeal, a dignified self-respect.
10. CLEANLINESS—Tolerate no uncleanness in body, clothing or habitation.

11. TRANQUILLITY—Be not disturbed at trifles or at accidents common or unavoidable.
12. CHASTITY—Carefully shun the company of such as are sensual and let every thought, word and action be regulated by a proper regard for modesty.
13. HUMILITY—Imitate Jesus. Great and good men are humble.
14. BENEVOLENCE—Prove your love to God by your benevolence and usefulness to mankind.
15. PIETY—Trust, revere and love your heavenly Father. Let your prayers be frequent and short.

CANAL BOATS, THEN AND NOW

THE wooden canal boat, gay with red flower pots, green-and-white paint work and other adornments, is making way for the steel barge. This modern inland carrier has naught to charm the artistic eye but it is transforming the methods of transportation in northern Europe. Many of these steel barges are as long as ocean-going vessels. They hint more than anything else the steamers of the Great lakes stripped of funnels and forward deckhouses. Some of them are propelled by gasoline engines. They are a product of the commercial Germany of today and their trade is largely in the valley of the Rhine.

These uncouth giants of the canals are commonplace to behold, but as one of them floats out past the sluice gate bound for her distant port, the heart of the beholder is mildly stirred by the spirit of adventure. It was from an Antwerp basin that Stevenson embarked on his own "Inland Voyage" by canoe, and was moved to exclaim:

"Of all the creatures of commercial enterprise, a canal barge is by far the most delightful to consider. There should be

many contented folk on board, for such a life is both to travel and to stay at home. The chimney smokes for dinner as you go along; the banks of the canal slowly unroll their scenery to the contemplative eye; the barge floats by great forests and through great cities with their public buildings and their lamps at night; and for the barge in his floating home, 'traveling abed,' it is merely as if he were listening to another man's story or turning the leaves of a picture book in which he had no concern.—Scribners.

Letters of the Prophet Elisha Found

SOME very wonderful pieces of ancient pottery have been unearthed in Samaria, according to a writer to El Mokattan, at Cairo, Egypt, which bear notes of a correspondence supposed to have taken place between the Prophet Elisha, Queen Jezebel and King Ahab.

These notes are written on the pottery and references are made to some events relating to their time. It is hoped that a more definite description of the pottery and inscriptions will soon be made public.

Full wise is he that can himself know.—Chaucer.

Weed—A Plant in the Wrong Place

AN AMUSING controversy is thus set forth in Colliers:

To a class in botany a far-sighted high school teacher once assigned the lesson: "Define a weed." He added that in a few years they would not know a label from a calyx, but that if they remembered a few important facts about weeds he should be content. For nearly all of the hour on the following day he asked questions as: Is a daisy a weed? Is a sunflower? Is golden-rod? A story was told of how a suburban estate "ran to daisies," and the owners believed that "weeds" had ruined them. Later they opened the place to delighted droves of visitors from the city and year after year sold the supposed weeds as flowers. So to the end of the hour and the definition, which ran: "A weed is a plant in the wrong place."

Students who were able to recall this lesson might have found it easy work to settle the lively battle which raged recently in the columns of a Kansas City newspaper over the classification of the sunflower. The city's street commissioner had ordered a patch of these plants to be harvested as a weed nuisance. The owner protested. They were flowers—in Kansas the state emblem. Rebuttal: Kansas, notwithstanding this, has a statute declaring the sunflower a weed. Reply to rebuttal: Missouri's supreme court once declared the sunflower a flower, and in the decision went so far as to quote (170 Missouri, p. 8):

"No, the heart that has truly loved never forgets. But as truly loves on to the close! As the sunflower turns on her god, when he sets, The same look which she turned when he rose."

Flying Squirrels

The different species of small animals known as flying squirrels have but one common feature—the membrane which unites their claws and acts as parachute. In the last century the best known of the species were abundant in northern Europe, Scandinavia and Lapland. They are seen now in Siberia, two species are found in Japan and in the north of America, and another species abounds in the south of China and in India.—Harper's Weekly.

LONDON LIKES OPEN-AIR CAFES

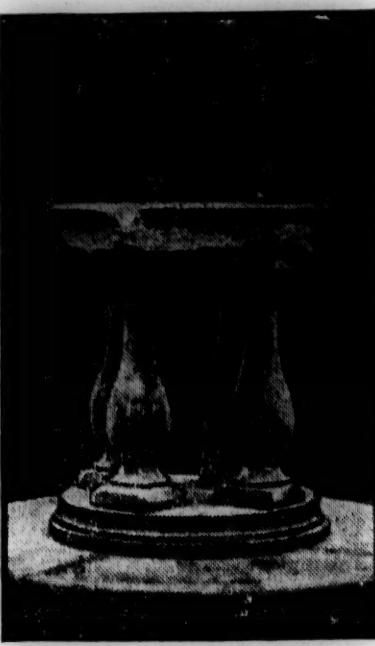
THE Londoner, who has been gradually trained to live his life more in the open when the weather permits of it, is after a summer of unusual beauty, showing signs of a readiness to indulge in the continental system of open-air cafes.

Wherever a restaurant has been opened out of doors, there do the people congregate, whether at the Earl's Court or White City exhibitions or under the beautiful trees of Kensington Gardens, in sight of the Serpentine on the one hand and Kensington Palace on the other, or in the Embankment Gardens, where under the very shadow of Charing

Cross a small cafe stands which supplies all comers with refreshments. Here the London county council band plays to the people in the evenings, and, while the tram cars and taxicabs rush along outside, inside all is green and peaceful, the quietest retreat imaginable under the shadow of trees and surrounded by gay parterres of flowers.

In the Zoological Gardens, at Golders Hill park, and Kew Gardens, open air cafes are to be found, which are always crowded until late in the autumn, and indicate the fact that the Londoner will support and enjoy any move in the direction which will enable him to spend his time agreeably in the open air.

Old Sun Dial Discovered in London



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)

SEVENTEENTH CENTURY RELIC FOUND IN ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

IN one of the vaults of St. Paul's cathedral, London, a sun-dial has been discovered believed to be 200 years old, for the workmanship is of the seventeenth century. It can only be seen by the workman who is engaged in the restoration of the cathedral clock before the adoption of Greenwich time. It has now been erected on a pedestal formed from some old balustrades on the lawn in front of the canon's residence at Amen Corner, and forms a fresh addition to the list of relics of old London which an antiquity-loving age delights to preserve.

Highest Speed Is That of Light

The highest measured speed is the speed of that etheric vibration which we call light. And light travels at the rate of 186,000 miles a second!—Youths Companion.

INFLUENCE OF GOOD

IT is noteworthy that the influences of good invariably turn thought toward God. Almost every mortal, whether or not he makes ordinarily any religious profession, will instinctively, at a moment of extreme good fortune, exclaim "Thank God!" In times of sincere gratitude the heart reaches out to something greater than itself, greater than another person, whether knowingly or not. The whole human instinct, in times of relief or rescue, is to look upward with some measure of thanksgiving. On the other hand, adversity and despair suggest doubt of God. They may drive mortals to appeal to Him, but long continued trouble seems to shake even the natural optimism of many and to breed the bitterness which would deny even the existence of God. "We have tried," we say, "and failed. So there is no God."

If peace and prosperity, then, persuade us to be grateful to something higher and better than ourselves, and loss and trouble long endured tend to separate us from our early faith, we may reasonably conclude that the influences of good naturally strengthen our confidence in the divine sources of good. What man, receiving help from his neighbor, doubts the goodness of his neighbor? And what mortal blessed by many happinesses, loses trust in God? Though we may not have seen the neighbor his kindness testifies to his existence and to his good-will toward us. And even though we have not seen God, the goodness shining in human hearts, the content arising from right-doing, the deliverance and recoveries and successes and compensations of daily life all bear witness to His existence and to His loving-kindness to men, and encourage men to seek Him.

Now not for a moment are we saying that worldly or selfish successes lead us to God. It is the success of virtue, of justice, of righteousness in all ways, the kindnesses and forgivenesses that make life easier, which put gladness into our

hearts and compel us to worship God because He is and because He is so good. The influences of a spiritual and unselfed goodness testify to an undefined source of good, and surely this can be found only in the divine Mind wherein originates all that makes an orderly universe. And the evidence of good appearing from divine sources of course stimulates in us desire for greater good and for still better acquaintance with the loving Fatherhood from which goodness springs. Turning again to the illustration of the neighbor: Never having seen him we long to know him if one good deed after another announces to us his altogether lovable nature. And so the good common to the thoughts of men, the good shared and understood in some degree by all men, creates in us the longing to come nearer the divinity to which it unmistakably points. The influence of good reveals God; establishes trust in Him. The suggestion of evil, poisonous and stupefying, argues that there is no God at all. So logically we may conclude that the influences of good are the direct manifestations of God Himself and that the offices of good are to destroy evil and set us free to find and understand and obey God.

An evidence that the increasing understanding of good persuades thought further to seek God is found in the effect of Christian Science upon mankind. The substance of Mrs. Eddy's writings reveals God, divine Mind, as supreme; and the operation of the wholly spiritual good that springs from God supreme, too, in its ability to destroy evil. Once the logic of God's supremacy is accepted, the deliverance and recoveries to destroy evil goes then to the Scriptures to find out more about this God he would better understand. Christian Science teaching sends people straight to their Bibles, for in the Bible is recorded the highest and clearest manifestations of God to His people and of God's goodness in the affairs of His people. Bibles long unused come to light under the new influence and first one member of a family and then perhaps all of a family set about studying the Scriptures more eagerly than they had ever believed possible. Why? Simply because Christian Science shows them the necessity for understanding the God they have heretofore doubted or only blindly, perhaps, believed in; and because it convinces them there is no safety, no satisfaction, in trying longer to get on without understanding Him.

Hundreds of men and women go daily to the Scriptures seeking the bread that feeds them spiritually, and this because the good they have already received increases their desire for more. If yesterday's study and research brought good into our thinking, good that could be applied practically to undoing evil, today we go again to the same source for help; tomorrow we go again. And so the good we know and have pushes us into still more earnest seeking. Good is ever operative, ever upspringing, ever multiplying.

FLIGHT OF THE BIRDMEN AT SQUANTUM

ACROSS the thin green of the Squantum marshlands and the placid blue of their bays, and inlets all about, the moon hooked with round amazed eyes at the sudden flock of monster-birds that tangled the opaline twilight skies. In the west the deep red of sunset seen across the city's smoke burned intense and long. The sun had set, a mass of red, beyond the dusky spires and domes. The sky overhead was still pure and blue and innocent as unstained primeval worlds. Across this airy azure the birdmen circled, leaving no track. Flashing quick now comes darting on the return one who dared the double flight to Bos-

ton light, away down the storied harbor. As they fled on their marvelous monoplanes—where the head of the aviator appears just above the broad wings, giving a perfect representation of a man suddenly become bird, even as the centaur of old was an image—far to the south of them stretched the long slim finger of Cape Cod, beckoning to the eastern world, as it was silently beckoning long before the Vikings rounded it, or the Pilgrims crept for shelter within its curve. To the birdman his is like theirs, a pioneer journey, clearing the path to who dares say what new worlds of the future—what new deeds and

proress of men, what forward march, what upward reach and attainment?

The new century has just begun, yet the great upward impulse of mankind felt from the earliest dawning of traditional lore is finding its justification and proof in such a type of man's freedom from former limits as was only the dream of them of old. The crowd today looks on astonished, yet in an hour grown indifferent to the new wonder, careless perhaps of what it means. Perhaps the very carelessness is one with the birdman's triumph—hinting that men know nothing is too wonderful to be true and practical to man.

The beauty of the scene at Squantum on the last day of the Boston meet was a fit setting for so epic an achievement as this twentieth century triumph. The full moon rose, balancing the red departing sun, the two great balls of light hanging like symbols of some heavenly goal toward which humanity is set, and the swift eager birdmen circled towards them as if bound on the instant to reach azure habitations and bring back word to those who watched and waited, even as the dove brought back the olive leaf of hope. When two monoplanes set out for Boston light, one shooting on the unseen trail of the other, they were like birds guided by instinct to their goal, and when they were seen homing over the hill where they had disappeared half an hour since one felt as if welcoming them from celestial places and as if one might question them of things unutterable.

Material as the actual invention and achievement are they are marvelous signs of promise, keeping pace with the higher reach of human hope and consciousness towards the ultimate glory.

Efficiency Defined

Efficiency is the result of spiritual quality, which includes self-denial, temperance, discipline, organizing power, chastity, purity of public life and many other traits.—Harold F. Wyatt.

Not What She Meant

Customer (in bake shop)—Is this bread today?
Salesgirl—Yes'm.
Customer—The reason I ask is because the bread I got here yesterday wasn't.—Boston Transcript.

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TREATY STIRS HEARTS OF MEN

FROM its place in the dark recesses of the unabridged dictionaries, the word justifiable emerged last month to show itself in the busy haunts of men and become a part of the bustling life of our day. Upon it as upon a pivot re-

volve the destinies of great nations and perhaps—who knows?—the lives of myriads of men in future years. For it is the keyword in the arbitration treaties between this country and the countries of Great Britain and France. Similar treaties with Germany, the Netherlands and Japan are announced to be in their preliminary stages.

When, on the afternoon of Aug. 3, Secretary Knox, clad in a black cutaway coat, drew out the gold pen he had purchased for the occasion, dipped it into the inkwell surmounted by a golden eagle with outstretched wings, and with the momentous drop of ink clinging to the pen-point affixed his signature at the end of the treaty with its seven articles, he performed an act that stirred the imagination even of the hardiest newspaper editors in the land. Opposite Mr. Knox sat Ambassador Bryce performing a like act in behalf of his sovereign. Already, several hours before, Ambassador Jusserand, in Paris, had affixed his signature to such a treaty. In neither France nor Great Britain does Parliament have to act to ratify the treaty. But in this country the Senate must approve of it before it becomes a law of nations.—Current Literature.

Singing for Phonograph Requires Art

THAT the talking machine might better be renamed the singing machine is the idea of a writer in the Musical Leader, who goes on to record what Mme. Gerville-Reache has said about her first attempt to make a singing record for phonographic use. As is well known the great preponderance of use of this instrument now is in recording the work of singers.

Mme. Gerville-Reache found that she must put herself wholly into the hands of the "man in the overalls," who had charge of the instruments making her record. He knew how she must stand, and how she must sing. There is no singing in the world which requires so much true artistic self-command. Here are no lights and scenery and audience to arouse one and no chance to slur over one's errors. Everything is pitilessly recorded by the sensitive plate. One must be right, absolutely, or else there will be handed on to countless unknown hearers such faults as the "good substantial breath" which the singer took, and which is heard as a loud "swish" in the phonograph, and the discreet clearing of the throat which would not carry over the footlights. Where the singer moves ever so slightly as she sings the voice loses its direct focus on the plate and becomes a thin far-away sound. For great operatic stars to stand rigidly still and yet produce the warm, enthusiastic impressions of their operatic climaxes means rare self-control.

Altogether this singer's dictum seems to be that one must practise a special art for this curious impersonal sort of singing, and she is frank enough to admit that it is a higher art than the average opera performance demands.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Washington at Sixteen

George Washington was fond of mathematics and having mastered arithmetic, the boy's practical trend soon developed in him a genius for his practical use. After he finished school he spent much time at Mount Vernon and Belvoir. He studied persistently at home and practised land surveying on Lord Thomas Fairfax's extensive acres not far from Mount Vernon.

At the age of 16 George Washington was appointed to the office of public surveyor, a position well considered as both honorable and lucrative.

Young Washington was sent out to survey some backwoods land, and while at work there he boarded with a woman who had seven big, strong sons, all fond of athletic sports. After the day's work was done these young men gathered each evening on the plot of ground before the door to try their skill at running, jumping and wrestling to see, as they termed it, "which was the best man." In running and jumping George Washington always took the lead, but at wrestling his companions boasted many years later that they had often laid the father of his country on his back.

The friendship that started in those

early days lasted all through their lives, and five years after George Washington gave commissions to all of his youthful friends who chose to join the army.

Today's Puzzle



What fish?

ANSWER TO HIDDEN VEGETABLES
Corn, spinach, peas, bean, beet.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Monday, September 11, 1911

Fuel Oil and Coal Supply

THERE is less alarm over possible exhaustion of the country's coal deposits than there was two or three years ago, when in some quarters it was thought advisable, in the interest of conservation, to put the worst possible face on the situation. A calmer and a more thorough survey reveals conditions that are far from discouraging. Fuel oil is being produced and employed in quantities that users of power could not have thought possible at the close of the last century. Now fields are constantly being opened and in many instances oil as a power-maker is taking the place of coal. The National Engineer calls attention to the fact that the Texas oil fields are making a bid for preference in the Atlantic coast states, and it advances the thought that before long oil may be given the preference over anthracite and semi-bituminous coals in this region.

There are some features of oil fuel that appeal strongly to the power-plant engineer, such as ease of handling, absence of dirt and refuse and better control of boiler furnaces. Cost, however, is recognized as the greatest factor in determining whether oil shall eventually supplant coal. The publication named seems to think that the field for oil will be found among those industries so located as to have plenty of space, and where the oil supply can be stored so as not to conflict with rigid insurance rates. The greater use of fuel oil, in the natural order of things, will lessen the demand for coal, and with this lessening demand should come lower prices for the latter fuel.

Interest of the general public in fuel oil consumption begins but does not end here. Coal consumption in residences contributes something toward the creation of smoke nuisance in cities. The principal contributors are power plants, manufacturing plants, locomotives and steam-propelled vessels. If the two first named would use oil fuel instead of coal a long step in the right direction would be marked. Experiments are progressing with the view to oil fuel consumption on vessels. Owing to lack of storage capacity, the locomotive is a more difficult proposition, but the time is not far distant when trains will be hauled either by electric or gasoline engines. Hope lies at present, at all events, in the more general use of oil in power plants and factories. By the time the great brick chimneys shall have ceased to belch volumes of smoke some satisfactory provision, in all probability, will be made for smokeless ship and locomotive engines. The indications at present all point in the direction of cleaner and more compact engines than those now common.

How Single Tax Works in Vancouver

A SINGLE tax law has been in operation in Vancouver, B. C., for a little more than a year, although the community has been educating itself up to this method of obtaining municipal revenue since 1905. The present mayor, L. D. Taylor, was originally elected on a single tax platform, and is now serving his second term. He is at present visiting in New York, where he has been interviewed with regard to the practical workings of the single tax idea, and what he has to say is interesting. It appears that Vancouver began to experiment with single tax in a moderate way. It did not, that is, undertake to apply the Henry George system all at once, nor has it done so fully as yet. The first step was to exempt from taxation 25 per cent of the value of improvements. This was done without creating disturbance or deficit, and two years later 50 per cent of the value of improvements was exempted, with similar satisfactory results. The great step of all came later, when assessments on improvements were entirely removed, and that year the tax rate remained as it was the previous year. Mayor Taylor says the tax rate has not gone up as a consequence of the new law; it is only 22 mills on the dollar, a rate which he considers low for a young and growing city.

Taxes are now levied in Vancouver, for municipal purposes, on land values only. The provincial government, however, levies taxes for other purposes in accordance with the old plan, so that single taxers are, in a measure, justified in holding that even here the Henry George system is not being tested with entire fairness. Nevertheless, in the estimation of impartial observers, it will appear that the experiment is being carried along in Vancouver on lines broad enough to exhibit with sufficient strength and clearness all that is meritorious in the plan. Assessments are made annually, and since the elimination of improvement taxes began there has been, it is said, a steady increase in valuations. The present year, for instance, they have increased 25 or 30 per cent over last year, and Mayor Taylor is willing to be quoted as saying, without qualification, that the law is working out successfully. He claims that it has had a tendency to encourage owners of vacant property to build. In 1910 there were 80 per cent more building permits issued than in 1909, and this year the permits will exceed in number those of last year by fully 25 per cent. These permits are for residences, office buildings, stores and warehouses.

In arriving at the valuation of land, the practise in Vancouver is to get as nearly as possible to the last selling price. The assessment is made on a basis of 65 per cent of this valuation; thus, a lot valued at \$1000 is taxed at \$650. If two pieces of property lying side by side are under consideration, and one bears a thirteen-story building while the other has a four-story structure, the owner of the latter must pay the same tax as the owner of the former. In other words, as Mayor Taylor puts it, "instead of fining a man for improving his property, we put the weight of a fine on the man who doesn't. We do not believe that the man who erects a handsome residence or an office building on his lot should be fined for the energy he displays."

Mayor Taylor, after witnessing the success of the exemption of improvements from taxation in the city, says he is convinced that the system should be applied to the country in general. The natural resources and the land should, he believes, bear all the burden of taxation. At the next provincial election he will make the race for membership in the House on this platform. "You can imagine," he says, "how British Columbia would grow if all improvements, all merchandise and all machinery were exempt from taxation." Possibly the distinction of being the first of the larger

political divisions of the earth to demonstrate the soundness or the unsoundness of the Henry George theory of rational and equitable taxation may fall to the lot of this progressive northwestern province.

In a very marked sense the direct primary works against partizanship in politics and government. Precisely to the extent that it negatives the ambitions and schemes of bosses and makes of none effect the control of "machines" it undermines the fetich of party loyalty that so long has had the homage of many citizens. Yet Massachusetts, now facing its first selection of gubernatorial candidates by the direct primary system, already has had evidence that pressure upon voters will continue to be exerted, and that old tricksters are busy devising ways of thwarting the new law.

One feature of the law will explain in part a diminished registration and subsequent poll. Men who have had the pleasurable and self-respecting experience of being non-partizan or independent in political affiliations are not facing with any degree of pleasure the necessity of affirming partizanship in order to secure the right to register and to vote. Yet that is what the law makes necessary. It is a peculiarly untimely season to impose such a reactionary demand, because partizan names now signify so little compared with former days. If there were clearer definitions of what it now means to be a Democrat or a Republican it would be easier for men who think and who have consciences to avow their partizan loyalty. A complete reregistration of all voters the new law makes necessary this month, but in a way to exclude practically some of the best elements of the electorate, men who will not even nominally call themselves by the old party names for the sake of voting.

Here is a flaw that needs mending when the inevitable reshaping of the law is taken up by legislators. A way must be provided for men to vote whose only title to the right is their citizenship and their loyalty to the city, state and nation. Independents have the same civic rights as regulars. Parties wane in power and in importance as the state waxes. Government of a complex society and adjustment of multiplied differences cannot be carried on today by any such mechanism as the old two-party system of politics implied. Allowance now has to be made for an electorate capable of much finer shadings of loyalty and keener insight into the motives and capacities of those who would lead. Real or supposed necessities affecting either purse or principles make the political allies of today the foes of tomorrow as the social program evolves.

Practical efficiency rather than theoretical conformity is the working ideal in government of an increasing number of voters, hence their steadily growing trust in particular, individual men and comparative indifference to doctrines and platforms. Men may practically agree on their policy of state, but differ radically in capacity to define it in legislative or administrative acts. One man may see more clearly but also will more feebly than his rival. In the presence of differences of character like this the electorate more and more disregards partizan names and theoretical programs, and seeks to put in office men who can both think and do, whose efficiency finds its test in worthy results.

THE Southern Pacific Railroad Company, having lost \$21,000 worth of towels on its trains and boats last year, has ceased to supply those articles to its patrons. Too bad that towels cannot be reduced, like soap, to fluid and supplied through a stationary glass bottle.

AN ANTWERP authority, speaking of the use of human hair in the manufacture of aeroplane cords, says that one hair will lift three quarters of a ton. This will not be news to any man who has ever been asked by a barber if the razor pulls.

IN SOME parts of the South the people are not quite satisfied that they will derive adequate benefits from large expenditures on good roads. A similar doubt existed in some parts of the North until experiments removed it.

SPEAKER CHAMP CLARK is evidently not a finished politician or he would not have been so specific in speaking of the nation's greatest scholars. Finished politicians strive to be general in matters of this kind.

THE progressives say they see what looks like defeat for President Taft in 1912. And the others no doubt could answer that perhaps the progressives are looking through the wrong end of the telescope.

THE American people are not overfond of armies, but, since they seem to be necessary for the time being, it is highly important that they be kept up to the very highest possible standard of moral conduct.

THE phonetic scheme of spelling is not likely to find many followers in England. That country believes in spelling correctly one way rather than in finding excuses for not spelling correctly any way.

PRESIDENT TAFT's western trip is to take him over a 13,000-mile course, and it is unnecessary to say, perhaps, that he will aim not so much for speed or altitude as for graceful landings.

THE attorney-general of New York state has given an opinion to the effect that postal savings bank deposits are taxable. Perhaps they are; but the main point is, are the taxes collectable?

THERE must be some satisfaction in being able to look down from your window at the center of population. A man in Indiana can do it, but what he sees would be difficult to explain.

THE attempt to deodorize the onion is charged to socialism, as a foe of individualism. The onion has been regarded for ages as one of the most individualistic of vegetables.

COLORADO is shipping this season \$5,000,000 worth of sugar beets. It is unnecessary to say that Colorado, in one respect at least, is disposed to take a local view of the tariff.

IF WE are to have only two classes in the world, producers and consumers, a great many people who are now consumers will apparently have to go out of business.

STILL, it would not be wise to make too much of efficiency. There have always been efficient persons.

The Plight of the Independent

Technical Use of Ocean Rates

Up to date the center of attack on discriminatory rates by carriers engaged in American trade has been the railroads engaged in interstate traffic. Incidentally, during this probing process, light has been shed on the part played by marine lines engaged in the coasting trade and owned or controlled by railways, in determining rates and in establishing monopolies within given areas, as, for instance, southern New England. The effect of genuine water competition in reducing rail rates also has been disclosed. Occasionally there have been intimations that ultimately the attorney-general would turn his attention to the restrictions placed upon transatlantic trade by the steamship "trust." Indeed, last winter suit was brought against this corporation by the federal district attorney in New York, but it has not been pressed for reasons not altogether obvious and presumably technical. Now it is said that more decisive action may be expected, growing out of specific charges of discrimination by foreign-owned lines running between Brazil and New York brought by New York merchants. But in this case, as in the earlier one against the steamship "trust," the fundamental preliminary issue which the prosecution has to face is one of jurisdiction. How far can congressional statutes control rates determined by foreign shipowners?

Congress can impose the terms on which ships shall enter ports, and can discriminate between vessels that conform to regulations governing entry and departure and those that do not. But can such entry be based on rates of carriage that are enforced, rates that are proved to discriminate against American shippers? Here emerges an issue that has its international aspects, and that points both statesmen and the public to phases of law as applied to business that must be taken into account by Congress when next it considers the rate problem.

THERE are many reasons why the present situation in Seattle is regrettable; not the least among them is the wide reactionary influence it will exert. Friendliest defenders of governmental innovation will find it difficult to excuse the agitation growing out of Seattle's acceptance of the initiative, the referendum and the recall in the face of the industrial and mercantile revolt against it. The most radical of radicals can hardly fail to see that security and tranquillity are necessary to business, that business is necessary to communal welfare, and that a political device, no matter how well intended, which breeds popular disturbance and cripples trade is not a panacea.

The business men of Seattle are in rebellion against the application that is being made of the recall in that city. Aside from all abstractions, it appears to be used principally in Seattle as a bludgeon for the settlement of private and political scores. Worse still, it seems to have become a convenient and a favorite weapon for malcontents. Elections settle nothing, for the minority has it within its power at least to threaten, and to keep on threatening, to overthrow the will of the majority. A mayor elected last February was scarcely installed before a movement to oust him was set afoot. There is an element in every large and growing city like Seattle that is highly entertained by public agitation and social and business disturbance, but until recently no community has thought it advisable to place instruments that might easily be employed for destructive purposes in the hands of this element.

Manifestly conservative Seattle has become tired of the whole performance. It is demanding, and properly, a return to sanity, safety, stability. In this as in many previous instances of a similar character, thoughtless, impetuous, reckless radicalism brings a reaction that checks the general progress of political and economic reform.

IN SOME respects the Chilean government moves with deliberation, regardless of cost and time, which implies that where the prime object is information the country is willing to send the best men after it. All of the Latin American republics have representative citizens at international conventions here and abroad, but Chile frequently pursues its quests in the most unexpected manner, and away from the highways of international activity. In sending Senor Benjamin Vicuna Subercaseaux to Europe as special commissioner, the country has again attracted the attention of its sister nations, especially because the mission which takes him abroad is almost unique.

In the first place, the chief of the propaganda section of the foreign relation department of Chile has been told to take charge of the country's publications in Europe; publications of various kinds that deal with the nation's resources, its attractiveness from the immigration standpoint, and that give reasons why Chile is an inviting territory for settlers. For some time, Chile has been at work in Italy, Spain and France, and the satisfactory class of immigrants received from these countries has led the government to believe that more of the same sort could be induced to follow.

There is hardly a doubt that a campaign for attracting newcomers is entirely legitimate for any nation to engage in, but it is also to be hoped that Chile has learned a lesson from certain experiments of the past when transportation companies and agents in many lands were not always as conscientious as they should be. Without question there is a place in Chile for a large immigration, and if the nation exercises due precaution in the matter of admittance South America as a whole may find the Chilean enterprise an incentive for similar activity.

The other task of the Chilean commissioner is to study systematization of the records of foreign relations in Spain and France. Manifestly these European countries stand as tutors for Latin America in many things that appertain to international relations. Chile still is willing to learn much from the old world.

It is claimed that Broadway, St. Louis, is "the best-lighted street in America." Dispute of this claim will be postponed by all other cities until New York shall have had ample opportunity of appearing never to have heard of it.

POPULAR taste is not always a dependable criterion of culture. Now that the Mona Lisa picture is no longer in the Louvre, thousands flock there daily merely to gaze at the vacant wall space where it used to hang.

Recall as a Step Toward Reaction

Chile at Work in Europe